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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Crosses the Border
Selassie Says Adowa Bombed
Il Duce Speech Not Sound
Ethiopia Mobilizes Hosts
League Council Is Called
U. S. Avoids Entanglements

WHOLESALE murder threatens Ethiopia. Indiscriminate slaughter from the air, the terrorizing of all social life, and the ruthless destruction of property by Italian explosives is reported by Emperor Haile Selassie and denied by Rome. Lawful procedure, humane considerations, treaty rights, the wholly disapproving and completely expressed opinion of the civilized world are in the balance before a satanic resort to the perfected engines for the annihilation of men and their proud works. Italy overrides the opposition of the League to move troops into Ethiopia, and no trained observer pretends to predict where the end may lie. Two countries may be involved; all of the 57 that constitute the League may become embroiled. Italy sets a record in martial history—No other nation, possibly, ever precipitated a war when war portended such immeasurable things.

¶ The Italian airplanes are charged with letting bombs shower on Adowa and Adigrat, and the battle is said to have begun in the province of Southern Tigré. Adowa is significant. It is where the Ethiopians defeated the Italians on March 1, 1896. If it has really been bombarded, Italy does not begin far-reaching holocaust by emphasizing some burning issue of the hour; instead, its thoughts are on the avenging of a defeat of 40 years ago. In fact, when effort is made to put finger on what Italy advances as exact justification for its invading step, baffling experiences begin. In an eloquent radiocast to Italians throughout the world on the eve of the opening attack Premier Mussolini declares vague forces are attempting to keep Italy from its place in the sun—So mighty a responsibility he assumes for a reason so vague!

¶ Mussolini's brief, impassioned speech, delivered as 20,000,000 people are gathered in the squares of Italy to listen, will be discussed through years. It is hardly a sound speech. It refers to the "greatest demonstration" that human history records, when Italy acts with "one heart alone, one will alone, one decision." Italians are following their leader, yet it is not the people but the dictator who is picking the path. The will and the decision are his own. He acknowledges what Italy is about to do. He declares himself ready for the sanctions the League has prepared. He hopes France will not back sanctions. He betrays himself as a conqueror of another day when he cannot understand why the people of Britain would spill blood or send Europe to catastrophe for the sake of a barbarian people unworthy of civilized rank—Mighty Mussolini is out of step with the persisting moral standards of his times.

¶ Italy denies the bombing of Adowa, as reported to the League by Emperor Haile Selassie, but admits the advance of Italian soldiers "beyond the lines." Rome predicates its occupation of Ethiopian territory and its orders to take "defensive measures" on the order of the Emperor mobilizing all Ethiopian troops. From every mountaintop in the black empire the lion-skin drums beat out the long-expected call to arms and the native soldiers move swiftly to the military centers. The League of Nations Council is convoked for an emergency session on Oct. 5. The situation is viewed with great alarm by Britain, and Anthony Eden is dispatched to Geneva to throw British influence behind the stopping or isolating of the conflict—Will it spread and to where? all Europe wants to know.

¶ The United States takes the stand that it wishes to keep out of all war and that it wishes to help other nations to do likewise. President Roosevelt, speaking to a throng at San Diego before boarding ship for his holiday, announces a policy of keeping the United States "unentangled and free," remaining a "good neighbor." Secretary of State Hull endorses recent European proposals for world co-operation which would look to a "more equitable distribution" of the world's raw materials—Equitable distribution means less cause for conflicts.

¶ Whatever the exact situation with regard to the reported bombing of civilians in Ethiopia, the anticipated clash is at hand. Italians admit they are moving over onto Ethiopian soil. The issue appears to be moving away from the tables at Geneva and the diplomatic cable wires to the frontier where the only voices that can be heard are those of guns. It is again a sorry day for the world. The machinery of the League has done well, better than could have been expected. Public sentiment and private thinking hear their own call to arms—Every citizen of the world has the right to oppose the firing of his world by using the best spiritual weapons he commands.

Italy's Agents Seek to Buy Boston Ships

Owners Solicited in Effort to Increase Craft in Transport Service

Boston Today—*also sees*—Chamber of Commerce assail Curley's borrowing policy—Fox deny city overmanned—Council approve more loans for building—Saltonstall lay down gauntlet to Curley defying him to attempt removal of speaker—Goodwin ask police chiefs to help keep down fall motoring fatalities.

Boats—Old Steamers Sought by Italian Interests

Boston shipping men were today solicited by American agents of Italian interests who are seeking boats to transport troops, cattle, and materials to Africa. The blunt and unvarnished offer to buy boats for the stated purpose indicated a serious deficiency in Italian transports, local marine men concluded.

The offers were made by Dennett Hvoslef & Co., New York ship brokers. Old steamboats of from 8000 to 10,000 tons (deadweight) at demolition prices were sought; but that no demolition is contemplated is plainly indicated by the mention of what use the boats would be put to. Specifications included requirement of refrigeration plants, at least two decks, and 11 knots of speed.

Boston ship owners were advised that delivery of the boats might be accepted on this side of the Atlantic provided the Italian interests were satisfied that the ships were seaworthy and capable of sailing to Italy with cargoes. From this, it was assumed that the boats would be loaded with American materials on the journey over.

The fact that old boats were sought was believed to indicate two things, (1) Reduced Italian resources requiring economy, (2) that Italians fear submarine or naval attacks in the Mediterranean, hence want to sacrifice cheaper ships.

A survey of Boston boats and their owners today disclosed none that would be offered to the Italians.

Chamber—Financial Policy of State Criticized

Boston's Chamber of Commerce today sharply criticized the Commonwealth's present financial policy, warned of troubles ahead and gave veiled censure of Governor Curley's administration. Its stand was revealed in a booklet prepared by the chamber's civic bureau for general distribution today.

Disclosing that the bureau had carefully analyzed the 49 statutes which the Legislature passed to permit cities and towns to exceed their legal debt limit in borrowing, the report revealed for the first time that a total of $33,700,000 in bonds will be issued by subdivisions of government within the State this year. This amount was originally intended to be matched with federal grants approximating $30,-

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Ethiopia Prepares to Defend Its Independence

E. M. Newman; Wide World

Forty Kingdoms Merged Into East African Empire

Upper Left—An Officer of the Royal Ethiopian Army Attired in His Dress Uniform. Upper Center—The Busy Marketplace at Addis Ababa, Showing the Many Types That Gather in the Capital. Upper Right—Khaki-Clad Ethiopian Regular. Lower Left—One of the Largest Racial Group in the African Empire—a Galla. He Is of the Peasant Class, but Noted for His Ferocity in Hand-to-Hand Combat. Lower Right—Native Boy, Whose Peculiar Haircut Shows Him to Be a Mohammedan

Textile Decline Seen Challenging Yankee Ingenuity

Regional Plan Commission Criticizes Failure to Diversify

Challenging New England ingenuity to devise a substitute for the declining textile industry, the New England Regional Planning Commission today vigorously criticised local business leaders for failure to see the need of developing other sources of income.

The commission broke loose after a long series of conferences with planning experts throughout the six states, with facts and figures to bear out its contention that New England faces a radical industrial reformation, perhaps to concentrate completely upon recreational occupations.

By some coincidence, planned or otherwise, the commission's blast against slipshod development of New England was perfectly timed to blend with the preliminary rumblings of an industrial upheaval sounded by investors of the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H. Today the investors in these mills, one of the largest textile plants in the world, are quietly discussing the advisability of liquidation in session with the Citizens' Committee of Manchester.

In the face of the Amoskeag threat to follow the flight of capital

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Ethiopia's Real Leaders Are the Warlike Amharas

This is the eighth of a group of descriptive articles by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *recently sent to Addis Ababa to cover developments there. Previous articles appeared on Sept. 10, 12, 18, 20, 23, 25 and 30.*

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—The capital of Ethiopia—over which dark war clouds hang—is almost as much a melting pot as the chief cities in America, for in the business part of town on a market day, one finds a dozen racial types and as many different complexions. A few decades ago there were not less than 40 kingdoms in the land, while even now there are a score of distinct regions, each of which has produced its special type.

One of the men who is most helpful to me in Ethiopia is black, fine-featured, slight of build, with woolly hair and a vivacious temperament, and when I ask him what he is, he says "a Tigrean," which has nothing to do with the word tiger.

A boy who has served me in the hotel is an Ouallamo. He also is dark, a little awkward, not very alert and always good-natured. He was helped, in serving the table, by a reddish brown, attentive, lithe, straight-standing boy who says he's an Amhara. My horse boy is a Galla. The man who brings me an enormous bundle of wood once a week from three miles out of town is a Gurage. He carries the wood on his head and I use it for my fireplace, for it's cold up here in August, near the equator. My interpreter is a Godjamese. The jet black, clumsy girls with shaved heads and wearing coarse clothes, who carry huge jars of water past the hotel every morning are Shankalas, former slaves.

Conglomerate Nations

If you should ask, "Is there then an Ethiopian nation?" I could only reply by inquiring, "Is there an American nation?"

Among the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 inhabitants of this Empire—which is larger in extent that any European country except Russia — a brave, aggressive, militant, Christian minority, called Amharas, constitute the dominant class. Most of the rest are pagans and Moslems. The people of Ethiopia are divided into three distinct religious categories, a dozen racial and language groups, are of many different ethnological and social origins, and are forcibly held together by a few million soldiers,

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President Says U. S. Must Keep Free From War

Realizes Plaudits Do Not Mean Votes and Future Hangs in Balance

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 3—With a determined anti-war pledge rounding out the account of his stewardship which President Roosevelt has presented during his trip across the continent, the Chief Executive is today cruising off the shores of Lower California, far from every direct preoccupation of government.

This significant succession of speeches and declarations is obviously intended to mark a milestone in the present Administration, and by promoting the current business recovery, to open a period of normal activity which would be expected to end in Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

Pledge Stands Out

In the tense world situation, the President's peace pledge takes on much greater importance than its actual content would otherwise warrant. Yet, if any proof were needed that the American people want to be told the obvious truth that they are determined to remain out of war, it was furnished when upward of 60,000 people in magnificent San Diego Stadium cheered long and discriminatingly at this passage in Mr. Roosevelt's speech.

The President frankly expressed a "deep sense of apprehension" at the world situation, and received the ovation of his intent audience at the simple words:

"Despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States shall and must remain 'unentangled and free.'"

Yet Mr. Roosevelt gave no hint of the policy he intends to follow as the best way to remain unentangled and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Council Summoned To Act on Sanctions; Italians Advancing

Emperor Cables Geneva Italy Has Bombarded Two Villages

Rome Denies Charge

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ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 3 — Italian military planes bombarded two Ethiopian towns today, killing and wounding a number of civilians, an official communiqué said, soon after Emperor Haile Selassie proclaimed general mobilization of his 10,000,000 subjects.

A battle took place in Agame Province, the communiqué reported, after destruction of property as well as death to women and children in bombardments of Adowa — where an Italian expeditionary force was crushed 40 years ago—and bombing of Adigrat.

The Emperor, whose general mobilization order set his native followers on the march to the front, protested to the League of Nations, alleging a violation by Italy of Ethiopia's frontiers, and a rupture of the League Covenant.

Ras Youm, Governor of the East Tigré Province, bordering on Italy's colony of Eritrea where nearly 250,000 Italian troops have been massed, conveyed the first news of the bombardment to the Emperor and reported that the results of the battle were unknown.

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GENEVA, Oct. 3—Emperor Haile Selassie today flashed to the League of Nations the protest that attacking Italian airplanes had smashed 78 bombs into Adowa, Ethiopia, damaged the Red Cross hospital with civilian casualties, and brought war into Africa.

The air raid, declared the Emperor, was accomplished by four planes.

League authorities said war between Italy and Ethiopia now is a fact.

Rome Officially Admits Troops Have Advanced, But Denies Air Bombing

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ROME, Oct. 3—Italian troops were officially announced today "to have moved into some advanced positions beyond our lines" in East Africa.

This action was taken, an official communiqué said, as a consequence of the general Ethiopian mobilization proclaimed by Emperor Haile Selassie.

The high command in Eritrea, therefore, "received orders to act accordingly."

At the same time, the Italian Government officially denied charges made by Emperor Haile Selassie in a telegram to the League of Nations of bombardment by Italian planes of Ethiopian villages.

"Old Expedient"

"The Negus's telegram to the League, speaking of bombardment of villages, causing casualties among women, children and aged, is an old, much-used expedient, the tendentiousness of which is evident," the Italian Government asserted.

In explanation of the orders transmitted to the East African military leaders, the Government announcement said Ethiopian mobilization "represents a direct and immediate menace for Italian troops in our two colonies in East Africa."

The announcement said that Haile Selassie's offer to withdraw his forces 30 kilometers (about 18 miles) from the defined frontier was "only a strategic move, destined to aid better the mobilization and aggressive intentions of the Ethiopian troops."

League Members Must Take Specific Action on Ethiopia

Penalties Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 3—The League's Council as the Committee of Thirteen, summoned by its chairman, Salvador de Madariaga, today, after a few days' adjournment, found itself confronted with a new though not unexpected situation.

A meeting of the Council itself (as distinguished from the Committee of 13 now at work on its report) has been called for Saturday, when a number of delegates who are absent—including Anthony Eden of England and Premier Pierre Laval of France — will have returned to Geneva.

Premier Benito Mussolini's speech, which removes the last lingering doubts as to his intentions, en masse mobilization of the Italian people and the reported violation of the Ethiopian frontier, all are held to indicate that hostilities have virtually begun.

Word has been received here that the Italian Minister to Ethiopia has been handed his passports at Addis Ababa. This is tantamount to the breaking of diplomatic relations.

League's Gravest Problem

Thus the members are confronted with the gravest problem that has presented itself since the League was founded.

In earlier European incidents, such as the seizing of Vilna by the Poles, sanctions were not invoked, and in China and the Gran Chaco the path pursued differed from that now taken. On this occasion it is impossible to avoid taking a decision which will severely test the League. While nearly all nations have expressed themselves in general terms, they must now be asked to take definite responsibility for specific measures.

It is on the Council that the duty devolves of recommending military, naval or air sanctions, but economic and financial measures are clearly laid down in Article XVI and, therefore, strictly speaking, admit of no discussion and require no decision.

Plan to Localize Conflict

The prospect of a European war, which, starting in the Mediterranean between the British and the Italians, might spread to the whole continent, is regarded as not to be dismissed lightly but Premier Mussolini's assurances that Italy will do nothing to provoke such a conflict and British prudence in endeavoring to localize the war, are relied on to avert this danger.

Meanwhile delay is advised in some quarters on the ground that the frontiers of Ethiopia are not really fixed and that it would be difficult to assume that a "defensive advance" of Italy in "contested regions" is a veritable attack. Moreover, it is pointed out that Italian troops are said to have long been inside Ethiopia so that a few kilometers more or less need not be characterized as an act of aggression.

This plea for further procrastination, however, is likely at any moment to be shattered by some incontrovertible fact.

League Has No Option

If and when the "aggressor" is named, the League members, obeying the Covenant, have no option. They have an austere duty, which cannot be delegated to the few. On Britain, with the doubtful active assistance of France, must fall the brunt of enforcing sanctions, with all the serious risks that they comport, but unless every nation in the League is prepared to make genuine sacrifices, effective collective action becomes difficult.

If one or more members of the Council vote against application of sanctions, which require their unanimity, the League system will receive a rude shock. At any rate, it is recognized for better or for worse that the stage immediately preceding sanctions has now been reached.

Bombardment Reported

This morning the Ethiopian Government informed the League that Italian military airplanes had bombarded Adowa and Adigrat, with many victims among the civilian population, including women and children, and many houses destroyed.

A battle is reported to be proceeding in the province of Southern Tigré.

The news caused a great commotion in League circles, though it was immediately followed by Italian denials. On the other hand, Flvio Suvich, Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, informed the League that a warlike and aggressive spirit had been fomented in Ethiopia and the Italian Government therefore has authorized its high command in Eritrea to take necessary measures for self-defense.

Ban on Italian Imports Reported in Sanctions Weighed by the League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 3—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, left here today with British ideas in his pocket as to what sanctions the League should impose on Italy if the Council decides Italy has

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Oct. 3

Baseball! Extra!!—Tigers Lead in Second Game

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP)—Despite a chill wind and the threat that rain might begin to fall at any moment, the Detroit Tigers, American League champions, faced the Chicago Cubs, National League titleholders, in the second game of the World Series here this afternoon.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago (N. L.)	0	0	0	0	1	0						
Detroit (A. L.)	4	0	0	3	0	0						

Batteries—Root, Henshaw, Kowalik and Hartnett; Bridges and Cochrane.

President—Stands on Safeguarding Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—As the war threat crackled over Ethiopia yesterday, President Roosevelt more sternly than ever announced America's determination to keep clear of the conflict, and to keep clear of all foreign wars.

More than that: the Roosevelt Administration now stands pledged "to avoid those perils that will endanger" American neutrality.

The President took cautious note of the restrictions on religious liberty abroad (presumably in Mexico and Germany). These, he said, are beyond American jurisdiction. But "in our inner individual lives, we can never be indifferent."

Then he returned to the theme of peace. The "ideal of the Americas" was his earnest hope for the whole world, and the formulating of that ideal made up the last words of his speech, "I am a good neighbor."

The navy punctuates the speech: Page 1.

Italo-Ethiopian—Sanctions Impend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The League of Nations was today on the eve of sanctions.

Emperor Haile Selassie reported an Italian bombardment of Adowa and Adigrat, with many civilian victims. Other reports variously declared a battle was in progress and both sides advancing. Even if these reports were not accurate, Geneva said, hostilities were a matter of hours after Mussolini's speech of yesterday.

The League Council Committee of Thirteen met for three hours, and

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The fourth installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

Page Four

Christian Science Lecture In The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, tonight, at 7:45 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Religion of Progress." The lecturer, Judge Samuel W. Greene of Chicago, Ill., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

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Hull Urges All Creeds to Pray for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 3

THE church was urged by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in an address here last night, to engage in a "flaming crusade" against war and other dangerous conditions of the present day.

Secretary Hull spoke at a mass meeting held in Constitution Hall under the auspices of the committee on religious life in the nation's capital to arouse the citizens of Washington to more widespread worship in churches of their own choice. Twenty-two denominations representing Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic creeds, are represented on the committee.

"The church is a sponsor and advocate of peace," declared Secretary Hull, "and I know that you will agree with me that at this moment when there is a menace of war that may not be confined to any two nations, but may spread among several nations, there is a weighty obligation resting on the church to exert itself in every conceivable manner to impress the people with a hatred of war and a love of peace."

Nations which have not turned away from war as a means of settling their disputes, Mr. Hull said, "discard the teachings of the church, as well as the lessons of experience, they threaten the destruction of life and property and the substitution of comparative barbarism for the system of civilization that has been so laboriously built up."

The Secretary also challenged the church to meet the problem which he said calls for "a return to the stricter observance and application of the rules of living which are so often treated with indifference or disregard.

"Nearly all of the social evils that give thoughtful persons so much concern, as for example the unusual prevalence of crime," he declared, "represent a careless or deliberate flouting of essential principles which the churches of whatever creed cherish and enjoin."

Mr. Hull held that the church in the United States inevitably influences the standards and policies of government despite the complete separation of church and state. "Citizens who elect the officials who exercise the executive, legislative and judicial authority," he explained, "have in large measure received their training in the church. Thus," he said, "the church is enabled to inspire and assist the Government in encountering and successfully solving the problems constantly presented that involve the welfare of all of us."

Hailing the gathering, which was attended by more than 4000 people, as an example of much-needed religious solidarity, other speakers, representing Jewish, Protestant and Roman Catholic congregations, pointed to need of religion in a democracy.

"The closer knitting of the ties that bind together those who believe that religion has a distinct and essential place in the life of a democracy is made evident by the representative character of this meeting," declared the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, in introducing the speakers. "It may be that such a gathering as this, growing out of the cordial co-operation of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churches, is significant of a new day in our commonwealth."

The special problem of drawing to the churches thousands of government clerks who are in the capital for indefinite stays, and who have fallen away from their religious habits, was presented by the Rev. Albert J. McCartney, pastor of the Covenant-First Presbyterian Church.

Boston Day... Chamber, Speaker, Goodwin, Relief...

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000, assuring total expenditures of $63,000,000.

The report says, however, that the various bills passed placed so many restrictions on how the funds were to be raised and spent that the actual total spent probably will be much less than planned.

Attacking Governor Curley indirectly, the bureau says, "Opponents of excessive borrowing should feel grateful that the $35,000,000 bond issue requested by the Governor (for the State) was brought down to $13,000,000." It was remembered that the bond issue was one of the Governor's most cherished plans.

The bureau especially condemned the policy of borrowing to meet current expenses—a practice now followed by many cities and towns—including Boston.

Fox—Auditor Denies Laxity in Reducing Bonds

Somewhat reassuring, in view of the Chamber's view of city finances, came a denial today from City Auditor Charles J. Fox of a statement previously credited to him this week that Boston is making no attempt to reduce the amount already borrowed.

Mr. Fox supplied figures showing that in 1933 Boston borrowed $7,600,000 and has repaid $3,040,000. In 1934 the city borrowed $3,800,000 and has paid $2,163,950. He pointed out that approximately one third has been paid off, "material progress," he asserts, "in reducing amounts already borrowed."

Correcting a report quoting him as expressing the opinion that "there are at least double the number of employees needed to run the city successfully," Mr. Fox stated "I sincerely believe that serious impairment and curtailment in the various services performed by the city departments would accompany a reduction in the departmental personnel."

City Council—It Votes New Loans of $4,000,000

Coincident with the Chamber's report the City Council this afternon added to the city's indebtedness by authorizing loans of $3,570,000 for new schools and $400,000 for rebuilding Quincy Market.

Consideration of the measures precipitated a fight along the lines brought up by the chamber report. The policy of borrowing was hit by Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, who asked his colleagues to give the subject more serious consideration. "Don't," he urged, "get stage fright just because there is an election coming."

Councilor Henry L. Shattuck also decried the borrowing policy.

Councilor Clement A. Norton placed the total net debt of Boston at $126,000,000.

Speaker—Saltonstall Issues His Defi to Curley

Every morning from early in January until late in the spring for the past seven years Leverett Saltonstall has mounted the great dais in the House of Representatives, has faced the 300-odd members and the Sacred Cod which dangles from the ceiling, and has solemnly banged down the gavel that opened sessions. It was his privilege as Speaker of the House. Today he announced he would fight Governor Curley to the finish to retain that privilege.

At Stockbridge this afternoon he told friends gathered at a meeting called by Allen T. Treadway, Representative in Congress, of reputed forthcoming attempts of Governor Curley's cohorts to oust him as Speaker by forming a House coalition. He still has another year to serve.

That Mr. Saltonstall, a leading Republican, might be the object of a Democratic removal attempt has been rumored about the State House for some time. The Speaker was a steadfast but unsuccessful foe of the Governor's pet measures during the last session.

Veiled behind Mr. Saltonstall's defiance today was—in the opinion of many political observers—a strong hint that the present Speaker will seek the Republican nomination to contest for the gubernatorial chair next year.

[*Saltonstall fires 12 salvos at Curley: On this page.*]

Mather—He Refuses Flatly to Take Teachers Oath

Repercussions were heard from various quarters today to the announcement by Harvard's well-known Kirtley F. Mather that he would not take the newly required Massachusetts Teacher's Oath. Incidentally, Dr. Mather is a reserve army officer.

Harvard University announced that it would take no action against Dr. Mather or against any other faculty member who refuses to take the oath. Such action is up to the State, declared Harvard officials.

The famed geologist's flat refusal to comply with the new law was made amid wild excitement at the convocation of the Boston Center for Adult Education at the Twentieth Century Club last night. The meeting, carefully planned by those in charge, developed into a heated controversy over the oath. Representative Thomas Dorgan, who introduced the measure, was present and suffered the indignity of hearing Dr. Mather cheered by the 200 present.

In a verbal tiff with Mr. Dorgan, Dr. Mather admitted that he was a member of several liberal groups and of "the Civil Liberties League, the Newton school committee and the Y. M. C. A."

Dr. Mather declared that the oath was a violation of his constitutional rights. This was denied today by John H. Walsh, department commander of the American Legion, who with the Veterans of Foreign Wars, sponsored the measure. He earnestly urged the professor to subscribe to the oath.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Edward Payson Smith stayed in the neutral corner, merely reminding teachers throughout the State that they had until Dec. 1 to comply with the law.

Goodwin—Takes Steps To Cut Last Year's Fatalities

October, November and December last year turned in motor fatalities at the rate of over 100 a month, well beyond many totals for summer months when motoring is supposedly heaviest. Today Registrar Frank Goodwin took steps to prevent a repetition of this record during the next three months, by sending a letter to all the police chiefs of the State.

This letter told of the results last year, complimented the police on the good records achieved so far this year and requested their active co-operation during the next 90 days.

Rescue—Tail Wags Dog Into the Harbor

Among Boston's more happy canines today was Rex, pet police dog of the Gloucester fishing ship Corinthian. About four o'clock this morning Rex was sleeping quietly on the deck of his ship as it was tied up at Fish Pier. This afternoon he was again sleeping there, but in between a lot happened. In fact, Rex was rescued at sea. This is how it happened:

This morning before dawn the Boston fishing boat Gossoon returning from a trip pulled up about 100 yards off Fish Pier. Rex heard the chug of its engines and stood on the Corinthian's taffrail and eagerly wagged his tail in greeting to the Gossoon's skipper, Capt. Richard Stanfield, a frequent visitor aboard Rex's ship. The wagging, it seems, grew so intense that the tail began to wag the dog and before he knew it Rex was in the water.

Of course it was still dark, so Captain Stanfield did not see the dog take his unwonted dive.

Rex swam out toward the Gossoon, grew tired before he reached the side. He began to bark and Captain Stanfield heard. He ordered the engines stilled, and turned his spotlight on the water. Rex kept barking and in a few moments he was located. Captain Stanfield threw a long line overboard. Rex very smartly put his two front paws in the loop and was hauled aboard to dry and to have breakfast.

Captain Stanfield reported that Rex expressed gratitude for the rescue in his native rich German gutterals.

Relief—Lists Declared Losing 5000 Names a Month

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch confirmed today the report that ERA, public welfare and soldiers' relief lists in Massachusetts are losing about 5000 names a month. But he was not particularly enthusiastic in his confirmation.

In the first place, it is partly due to the fact that he has been provided but scant ERA funds in recent weeks. And in the second, Mr. Rotch says that there is always a seasonal gain in employment at this time of year, which absorbs some of the unemployed.

Figures for September are expected to show less than 170,000 on welfare lists. The number in March, the peak month, was 192,544. The August total was 176,947 as contrasted with about 181,000 in July.

Meanwhile, Washington has approved $27,000,000 worth of WPA projects for the State, but the funds have not been allocated. Close scrutiny of a more or less confusing mass of figures brings the inevitable conclusion that unless Mr. Rotch receives some of the promised funds within two or three weeks, federal relief rolls will shrink perforce to almost nothing.

Churches—Co-operative Movement Declared Growing

The Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, newly appointed executive secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches and the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, bore good news to believers in Protestant church co-operation, today. Dr. Jennings has recently come to Boston from Cleveland. He spoke at a luncheon discussion sponsored by the two organizations.

Encouraging to many were these excerpts from Dr. Jennings's talk:

"The base for Protestant co-operation is widening, the need for churches working together is widening and the man on the street is encouraged by the co-operative trend to meet this need. . . .

"There are fewer things today to divide us; there are more things to unite us.

"I believe that people generally appreciate the essentials of Christianity common to all denominations more than we give them credit for. There is a growing impatience with emphasis on divisive denominational matters of minor importance."

And of Boston matters, the Cleveland cleric said: "It is a striking and happy coincidence that in Boston both the church federation and the Community Federation of Boston should be entering their intensive period of work this fall together. I believe that not only the Federation churches but all churches should and will get back of this and all other well-considered movements for community well-being."

Dr. Jennings was formerly pastor of the Baptist Church of the Master in Cleveland and has held a prominent place in religious education in the Middle West.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Monitor News Radiocast Tomorrow Over WBZ

Owing to the transfer of the World Series to Chicago and the consequent scheduling on central time, the Monitor news will be radiocast tomorrow at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, over WBZ. Should the baseball series return to Detroit, the Monitor news will be canceled except in case of rain postponing the games.

Today's High Lights

7:15 WBZ, Interview of Colleen Moore.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Franchot Tone; Reginald Gardner; Tom Howard.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor; Verna Osborne, soprano.
8:30 WNAC, Grete Stueckgold, soprano; William Daly's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Talk by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, geographer.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe.
9:30 WNAC, "To Arms for Peace"; talk, Senator Gerald P. Nye; sketch; Paul Robeson, baritone; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Ernest Hutcheson; Sheila Barrett; Morton Downey; Ruth Brent.
10:00 WBZ, Committee of One Hundred dinner; addresses by Alfred E. Smith, Senator David I. Walsh, George H. Moses, Gov. Louis J. Brann, Joseph B. Ely, Robert Fechner and Clayton Cooper.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	"Concert Hall"	Studio vocalist	Piano duo	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Agriculture talk	Vocal duo; piano	Football school	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Girl Scouts talk	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Studio vocalist	Dick Tracy sketch	Sporting Matinee
6:00	"Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Radio Nature League	News; sea story	Sport Comment	J. Farrell; orch.
6:30	News; features	Records; talk	Football Reporter	Minute Men: talk
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Speaker; music	Sisters of Skillet	Russian music
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Colleen Moore int'r'w	Musical Moments	Rines' Or.; soloists	Buddy Clark; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Studio chorus	Kate Smith; orch.	Sid Garry and G-
7:45	Quartet; soloist	Vocal program	Boake Carter, news	Men Revue
8:00	"Nickelodeon"; com-	Vallee Varieties;	"Harv & Esther";	Golf lesson
8:15	edy; songs; sketches	Franchot Tone;	soloists; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Cyril Pitts, tenor	Reginald Gardner;	Grete Stueckgold;	Little Symphony
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Tom Howard	Daly's Orchestra	Orch.; soloist
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour;	Casa Loma Orch.;	Tom Terriss, the
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	Walter O'Keefe	adventurer: sk'tch
9:30	Roy Shields and his	soloists; skit;	"Arms for Peace";	Crusaders talk
9:45	Novelty Orchestra	Haenchen's Band.	talks; music	News Service
10:00	Committee of One	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Orville Knapp
10:15	Hundred dinner;	Orchestra; Ernest	soloists; orchestra	and his orch-
10:30	Alfred E. Smith and	Hutcheson; Sheila	Dramatized news	estra; guest
10:45	others, speakers	Barrett	Spotlight Revue	artists
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and his
11:15	Hoff's Orchestra	Sports; music	McCoy's Orchestra	orchestra
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Meredith Willson	Cy Delman and	Dick Gardiner and
11:45	dance orchestra	and his orchestra	his Kentuckians	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; Dairy Cattle Congress, from Waterloo, Iowa; Rangers sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Third game World Series, Chicago-Detroit, from Chicago.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Willie Morris; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Harvey Harman, football coach; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, "The Student Prince," with James Melton, Francia White, John Barclay; or.
9:15 WAAB, Talk, Heywood Broun, "Saying Things at Night."
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra, from Canada.
10:30 WEEI, Mills Brothers; Art Kassel's Orchestra; Hal Totten, soprts announcer.

Ouster Reports Stir Saltonstall To Hit at Curley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 3—A challenge to Governor Curley to remove him from office before his term as Speaker of the House of Representatives is up, was issued here today by Leverett Saltonstall, who has wielded the House gavel for the past seven years.

His reason for the challenge, Speaker Saltonstall asserted, was the unearthing of a plan to oust him as Speaker by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans "for no reason," despite the fact that his term runs for another year.

He said this attack on him "must be with the approval of the Executive office," and vehemently insisted that he would resist every attempt to make him the next "victim" to be ousted from office.

Speaking before the Republican guests of United States Representative Allen T. Treadway meeting here today at the annual Treadway get-together. Mr. Saltonstall created considerable excitement by his revelation and by his sharp attack on the 10-months-old Democratic regime on Beacon Hill.

Democrats, however, when informed of the speech announced that the move to reorganize the House and elect a new speaker in January was not new and had been rumored about for some time.

Although Mr. Saltonstall, in his address, intimated that he could not be ousted, due to a ruling by the Attorney General, a checkup with the Clerk of the House revealed that the House may, through the vote of a majority, elect a new presiding officer at any time it wishes.

Ouster Proceedings

The speech today by Speaker Saltonstall, who is considered top gubernatorial timber for the Republican nomination in 1936, was seen as the first indication of Mr. Saltonstall's campaign to "place a Republican back in the Governor's chair," rather than a sensational "ouster" proceeding such as have been witnessed previously this year on the Hill.

In the course of his address the Speaker let go 12 salvos against the Beacon Hill administration. The most potent of these was the assertion that no State money was made available under the $13,000,000 bond issue to supplement federal appropriations for building roads in this State.

He charged that the Democrats had refused to accept an amendment which would have made this money available, because "they wanted the spending of the money for granite curbstones rather than for building the hospitals to house additional Massachusetts citizens."

"The contracts for the latter would be supervised in Washington," he said, "—the contracts for the curbing would be approved on Beacon Hill."

Points Laid Down

His 11 other points were:

1. Violation of the civil service law. Ability not considered—political expediency the sole requisite.
2. The taxpayer is not receiving the full value for the money spent to run the State.
3. The judicial branch of the state Government is not wholly immune from executive interference. Here he mentioned the removal from office of Ethelbert Grabil, long-time court reporter to the State Supreme Court, who was replaced without conferring with any judicial officers.
4. Intimidation of department heads.
5. Rule on Beacon Hill by "threat, force and favoritism."
6. Dictation to Legislature by lobbyists who were this year the "largest group ever seen on Beacon Hill."

Run by Dictation

7. All state offices run by dictation from executive office—not on basis of efficiency.
8. Co-operation given to the Governor by former legislators and contractor-job-hunters seeking personal gain on given promises.
9. The state's democratic privileges have been abused and not "carried out under the Constitution by the laws of the Commonwealth."
10. Government of state not run for the welfare of the greatest number of people.
11. Need for a change to "efficiency in government, honesty in handling affairs, sincerity and character in public service."

Motives Not Known

Referring again to the plan to replace him as Speaker, Mr. Saltonstall said he did not know whether it was to be attempted as a punishmen of him, or an attempt to gain absolute control of the House, or whether it was in order to reward some member of the House.

Mills to Close Doors Only as Last Resort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 3

FREDERIC C. DUMAINE, treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, today gave out the tart statement that the Amoskeag Mills, largest textile plant in the world, would be closed permanently only "as a last resort."

As usual, however, he refused to comment at length on the Amoskeag closing before the Manchester Citizens' Committee. He preferred to wait, he said, until after the Governor's textile committee had reported the results of its investigations.

'Moving Month' for Fish Finds Thousands Entering 'New Homes'

October is "moving month" for fish as well as for men. And while the Federal Government is preparing to re-house dwellers in substandard areas, the Division of Fisheries and Game is doing a little re-housing—re-ponding might be more accurate—on its own hook.

No less than 215,000 fish, ranging from "fingerling" size to 10 inches in length, are finding new homes in carefully selected bodies of water so that they will be fully acclimated to their new surroundings by the time the fishing season rolls around next spring, announces Raymond J. Kenney of the Division of Fisheries and Game.

Hatched in Spring

Last spring, the finny emigrés had just been hatched, and as they performed the underwater equivalent of crawling about on the nursery floor, the tiny brown and rainbow trout and bass little realized the extensive migrations which they were to experience so soon. Still at their most impressionable stage the less-than-yearlings are leaving the tender care of their hatcheries, where they have been benefited by special care and feeding. The trout number about 200,000, the bass, some 15,000.

The bass minority is accounted for by a new process of raising this fish at the Palmer hatchery. Up to last year, but few attempts were made to raise bass beyond the fry stage and upward of 200,000 bass fry were distributed each year.

Now William F. Munroe, superintendent of the Palmer hatchery, holds his yearly hatch longer, segregates them in separate pools and attempts by the use of various prepared foods and finely chopped fish to bring the tiny bass along to a size where they stand a better chance of surviving the hordes of natural enemies which apparently beset small fry.

One Thing or Another

But, just as in most lines of work, so in fish hatching—if it isn't one thing, it's bound to be another.

Daphne is Mr. Munroe's latest problem. Not the Daphne who was pursued by Apollo and who escaped him by being turned into a laurel. No, these daphne (or daphnes) are small insects, which the bass used to find very appetizing and which are just about as difficult to raise as the bass themselves. Raising them is a definite problem at present.

But Mr. Kenney, like many other officials, places his hope in the WPA to bring a happy conclusion to present difficulties. When the WPA becomes effective, he expects to have more bass-raising pools and more daphne pools to go along with them. Which will mean a much larger crop of sizable bass and a good deal more moving for the Division of Fisheries—and all to the end that fishing grounds will be well stocked next year.

Useful and commendable as these efforts may be, all this elaborate moving sounds vaguely reminiscent of Lewis Carroll's walrus and carpenter, who roused a whole bed of oysters out of their comfortable quarters, took them for a long walk along the seashore and then, with bitter tears and thick slices of bread and butter, consumed them, every one.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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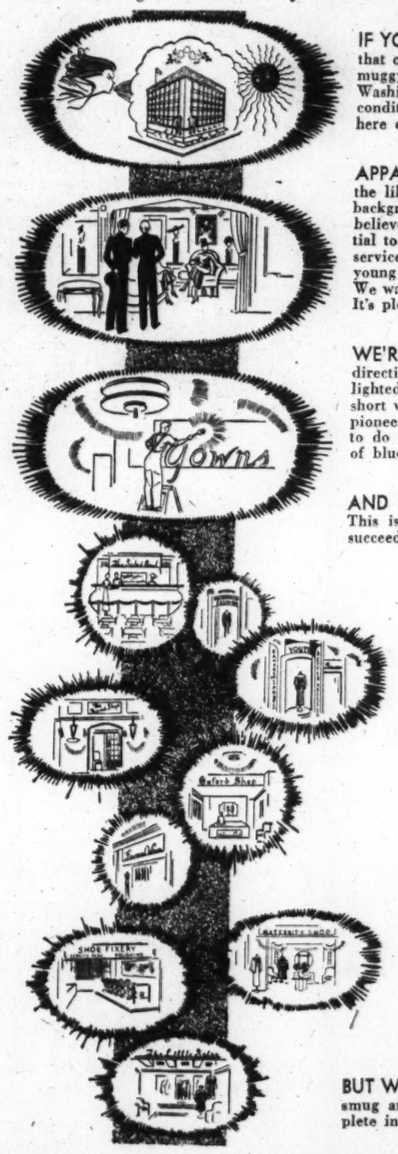
Wm. FILENE'S SONS COMPANY "First person plural"

A store, like a well-mannered person, should be modest—at least reasonably so. And it hardly befits us to talk boastfully about Filene's and the things we've been doing. But many of our friends—some of them experts, too—have been kind enough to say that in our efforts to make shopping more comfortable and pleasant we've produced some effects really new to modern merchandising. Which is our justification for this chat about the modernization of our store, now nearing completion.



IF YOU HAVEN'T HEARD ABOUT FILENE'S AIR CONDITIONING, it's not our fault or that of our many friends who are talking so much about it. Did you shop with us those sweltering, muggy July and August days, you certainly know about the summer-time comfort-zone, corner Washington, Summer, Franklin, Hawley Streets. But not only for summer days is our store air-conditioned for your (and our) comfort. Year-round spring weather, made to order, is on tap here every day of the year . . . clean, pure. Come in—the air is fine!

APPALLING TO MERCHANT AND CABINET MAKER OF 20 YEARS AGO, would be the liberties we're taking with tradition at Filene's. Today, fixtures serve as a background—a background for merchandise as a scene is for a play. Fixtures need not be sober mahogany, we believe, nor expensive, nor should they be designed to last forever. Growth and change are essential to success and if times are changing, we hope to be up in front with the driver; for years of service to New England haven't kept us from breaking out quite regularly with a rush of new young ideas. Today we do not want our store to offer the cold welcome of an austere auditorium. We want it to be as nearly comfortable as your own living room. And it should say, "Come in. It's pleasant and cheerful here. We're glad to have you with us."

WE'RE PAINTING WITH LIGHT AS WELL AS WITH PAINT! light for decoration, for direction, as well as for illumination at Filene's. Only three years ago we got our idea for our lighted signs from the Century of Progress—yet they have been twice improved since. Only a short while ago, we were the pioneering large store in America with indirect lighting—now we're pioneering again with our own conception of combined direct and indirect light. Always a new job to do for progress—carloads of wallboard and paint; thousands of electric bulbs; literally acres of blueprints. The "Men at Work" sign would see yeoman service in this store.

AND WE'VE BEEN TRYING TO MAKE IT FUN TO SHOP. We think we're succeeding. This is our promise to keep on trying and our invitation to come in and enjoy how well we've succeeded thus far. Starting at the top:

Filene's streamlined Salad Bowl—modern, sophisticated. Filene quality food, but speedier service, lowered prices. You'll like it.

Filene's Fourth Floor for Youth and Sixth Floor for Fashion have been given a new and bright outlook on life—you can see and find things just about as comfortably as anywhere we know. The French Shops, Oxford Shop, Maternity Shop, College Shop (which will soon do a quick change to become the Travel and Cruise Shop)—all offer rather unique services and interest to our friends.

All our 12 dress shops and two sport shops have been rejuvenated to a degree you wouldn't have believed possible.

And the fifth floor! from new enlarged shoe shop to latest and best in shoe fixery and polishing set-up, to new Daylight fur shop and Little Fur Salon, to the women's sport shop and coat shops—all in a color scheme we think you will like. We own we're puffed up about this, our latest effort.

The third floor is now being reconditioned, too, and both second and third floors are due for major alterations which we prognosticate will be eminently satisfactory.

BUT WE HAVEN'T FINISHED THE JOB—and probably never will! For when we grow so smug and self-satisfied that we point with pride to the perfect store, we will deserve your complete indifference.

So with the assurance that we realize we haven't arrived, we're making these comments about our journey. Growing, improving, experimenting—always with the idea that Filene's shall mean service, progress, modernity to the many friends we have been privileged to serve. Come in and visit—we're at home every business day between 9:30 and 5:30.

Wm. FILENE'S SONS CO.
BOSTON

Maine Questions Jurisdiction Over Transferred ERA Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 3 — Under whose jurisdiction are ERA funds once they have passed from Washington to the State and from the State to the municipality or township? To whom is the state administrator responsible and to what extent, if any, is he controlled by the Federal Government?

When Androscoggin and Kennebec County attorneys obtain answers to these and other questions from Harold Hopkins, federal relief administrator, they will know better how to proceed with prosecution of alleged evidence of "probable irregularities" in Maine's ERA as submitted to them by federal investigators.

Right now, the prosecutors for these two counties have the alleged evidence but are not sure if it is a matter for state or federal courts. Francis H. Bates, county attorney of Kennebec County, has said the allegations are serious and involve "considerable amounts of money and the making and taking of bribes." Frank T. Powers, county attorney of Androscoggin County, has refused to intimate the nature of the report he is studying. Neither will he act until the matter of jurisdiction may be cleaned up by information asked of Mr. Hopkins.

Maine's ERA front was blown wide open when it became known federal investigators had submitted reports of alleged "irregularities" to authorities of Androscoggin and Kennebec, Augusta, center of ERA administration, is in the latter county.

For some time it had been reported unofficially that Maine's ERA was under federal probe but the news that reports said to make serious allegations had actually been placed in the hands of authorities broke like a bombshell. The reports are said to contain information of the ERA in Maine under the administration of John A. McDonough whose place as state administrator was taken by Paul Edwards, sent from Washington shortly after McDonough's resignation.

Whatever does or does not occur in the way of prosecution, the mere fact that Maine ERA has been under investigation is expected to provide ample political fodder for talkative office seekers. The developments have brought already to mind the statements of Representative Edward C. Moran (D) of Maine here recently that federal relief in his district had been poorly handled and that politics needed air conditioning.

To a majority the situation assumes a more than political significance because it concerns the work of persons entrusted in a peace time war against unemployment and hardship. Governor Brann appears to have voiced the general sentiment when he assured prosecutors of full co-operation and urged them to push to the limit the prosecution of anyone found to have betrayed his trust in the relief program.

* * *

Maine's W. C. T. U. views the State's current wetness dubiously but hopefully and confidently sees in the local option provision of the state liquor law a means for victory.

The State is paying a high cost for its liquor, members of the W. C. T. U. agreed last week at their state convention.

"Crime is on the increase, bootlegging and homebrew are still with us, and the existing conditions possess manifold temptations for our youth," declared Mrs. Althea Quimby, state W. C. T. U. leader.

The W. C. T. U. pledged itself to a militant program by which it plans to awaken thinking voters to the power which lies in the local option provision of the Maine liquor law as passed in the special legislative session of 1934.

The law provided for legal sale of liquor to Jan. 1, 1937, in any city or town which voted for repeal of the state prohibitory amendment, but more important to dry supporters is the provision of the law for a vote in September, 1936, on the following three questions:

1. Shall State stores be operated by the State Liquor Commission in this town or city for the sale of liquor?

2. Shall licenses be granted in this town or city under regulation of the State Liquor Commission for the sale therein of wine and spirits to be consumed on the premises?

3. Shall licenses be granted in this town or city for the sale therein of malt liquor?

This vote, the W. C. T. U. views as the opportunity for Maine to redeem itself on the liquor question and for indifferent voters who neglected their duty in 1934 to redeem themselves by joining with those who have noticed "the appalling social conditions which have followed repeal."

This week, Maine's W. C. T. U. had cause for celebration when Livermore Falls in town meeting voted 415 to 179 against permitting the establishment there of the State's twenty-second liquor store.

* * *

George Otis Smith, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, is not proud of his state's record as a promoter of gambling through medium of State-sanctioned pari-mutuels. He would have Maine join with Rhode Island against this form of betting, and is among the first to voice what some believe is a growing sentiment against establishment of horse race betting as a State institution, however revenue-seeking the administration may be.

Condemning the pari-mutuel in Maine even as a revenue-producing device, Mr. Smith estimates the State's total revenue this year will be not more than $15,000 from this source, and then at greater loss of state dignity and in the social, moral and economic effect upon individual citizens.

Analyzing Maine's system of pari-mutuel betting, Mr. Smith finds the cards stacked against the bettor since, he claims, the deductions made in favor of the State and the fair association which sponsors the races and represents "the house" are twice as large as deductions made in older, illegal gambling games like roulette and faro. "The State alone takes no chance," he says, "and in that respect it is not as fair to gamblers as honest gambling houses."

* * *

Maine, through the office of Clyde R. Chapman, state attorney general, has declared war on slot machines, punch boards, beano and assorted games of luck and skill but mostly chance. The attorney general has declared them all illegal.

Particularly during the past year, Maine has been flooded with a profusion of game machines which have made their appearances in hotels, stores, barber shops. Fostered by the gambling craze which has welcomed the pari-mutuel and the lottery, they have prospered. Into the pockets of their owners they have caused to be deposited thousands of dollars representing the nickel contributions of those who played them.

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This is one of a series of informative questions and answers about Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Our local agent will be glad to tell you how this strong company can save money for you. Write us for his address.

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Eastport Claims Oldest Maine Paper

Established in 1818, the Sentinel is about to observe the 117th anniversary of its founding by Benjamin Folsom. Little weekly has played an important part in the development of area it covers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 3 — Not the least interesting attraction in this little Down East fishing village during these first few days of work on the Federal Government's famous Passamaquoddy tidal power project is its weekly newspaper, the Eastport Sentinel. Next month it will celebrate its 117th anniversary.

Rich tradition surrounds the history of the Sentinel. It is said to be the oldest newspaper in Maine, and one of the oldest in the United States. It was on a Sunday late in the fall of 1818, when Maine was still a part of Massachusetts, that its first issue was pulled from the press and handed, still wet, to eager subscribers outside the window.

The Sentinel was founded by Benjamin Folsom, native of Massachusetts and pioneer printer and editor of Eastern Maine. Its founding came here soon after Eastport had been returned to the possession of the United States subsequent to its capture during the year of 1812 by a large British military and naval force. The town had remained in England's hands for four years.

New Prosperity Era

Following those four years of martial law, old residents of the village moved back, bringing a new era of prosperity. Stores and wharves were built, a bank was chartered, a bridge to connect the town to the mainland was undertaken, and—pleasing to the people of the little village—the Sentinel was founded.

The newspaper was first known as the Eastport Sentinel and Passamaquoddy Advertiser, but in 1820 the last half of the name was dropped, and it is now the only paper in Maine that has carried on under its present name since that date.

In the last 86 years the Sentinel has changed family ownership only twice, and it is now controlled by descendants of the family that controlled it at the start of that period. It was sold in 1849 to Woodman Emery, and four years later bought by Noel B. Nutt, a young schoolteacher. Mr. Nutt and his heirs held the paper until 1914, when he sold it to the present owner, Roscoe C. Emery, a nephew of the former owner, Woodman Emery.

By a Staff Photographer

Roscoe C. Emery
Owner and Editor of the Eastport Sentinel and Mayor of the City

All owners of the paper have held positions of influence in the community, a tradition upheld by the present owner. Mr. Emery, an alumnus of Colby College, was last year re-elected Mayor of Eastport, serving his fifth consecutive term. He has served two terms in the State Senate.

Files of old Sentinel

Files of the old Sentinel give many a glimpse into the absorbing facts and fancies of its early days. When the editor publicly thanks the captain of a schooner for a copy of a Boston newspaper five days old, modern improvements in transportation and communication can better be appreciated. Advertisements offering rewards for runaway apprentices and advertisements for lottery tickets of the Cumberland-Oxford Canal scheme, authorized by the State of Maine, are suggestions of an obsolete economic system.

Interesting items concerning the early history of the Sentinel are preserved in several sketches of old-time Eastport, written by Lewis Burgin, one of the Sentinel's early correspondents.

According to Mr. Burgin's articles, which he wrote in 1874, the press used by the Sentinel in the early days was one that Benjamin Franklin used in Boston. In contrast to present-day high-speed printing is his account of the old press.

Platen of Wood

"Its platen was a block of wood and covered only one page. It used to be tied up by the four corners to iron hooks by winding a considerable quantity of small cord around the hook. The platen frequently broke down when the pressman was in too much of a hurry, by the tympan striking the platen before the tympan was fairly down on the form. Then we had to stop and tie up again. As we could print but one page at a time, we had to give two pulls to print one side.

"As rollers were not in use then, we used to beat the form with balls. The ball was stuffed with sheep's wool and covered with sheep's pelt.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—By Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

Theaters

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss Sr. and Jr. 8:20.

"PORGY AND BESS" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents George Gershwin's American Folk Opera. Libretto by DuBose Heyward. Lyrics by Mr. Heyward and Ira Gershwin. 70 singers. 45 orchestral musicians. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian. 8:15.

"THE ASCENDING DRAGON" (Plymouth). Cardini, assisted by metropolitan cast. Mystery play. 8:30.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Mystery play starring Mary Young. 8:40.

"JUBILEE" (Shubert). Starring Mary Boland. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Moss Hart. Albertina Rasch dancers 8:15.

Movies

BOSTON—Stepin Fetchit in person in Franco-Harlem Revue. Also Noble Sissle and his orchestra. Jack Holt in "Storm Over the Andes." 1:50 a. m., 1:32, 4:36, 7:19, 10:02.

EXETER—"The 39 Steps," 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. "Woman Wanted," 3:40, 6:35, 8:50.

FINE ARTS—Conrad Veidt in "The Legend of William Tell" (in English). Filmed in Switzerland. 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. Also "Wings Over Everest." "Detectives at Work." and Silly Symphony.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing to Irving Berlin's music. 10 a. m., 12:04, 2:15, 4:26, 6:33, 8:44. Tomorrow: "Diamond Jim," with Edward Arnold.

METROPOLITAN—"Special Agent," with Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:02, 4:44, 7:48, 10:28. Stage: Joan Marsh, Georgie Price, Jack Powell and Georgie Tapps present musical review. "Here's Hollywood." Elida Ballet. Serbitzky's orchestra. Tomorrow: Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates." Stage: Willard Robison and his orchestra.

MODERN—"Page Miss Glory," with Marion Davies, Pat O'Brien, Dick Powell, Mary Astor, Frank McHugh, Patsy Kelly and others. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Goose and the Gander." 9, 11:45 a. m., 5:25, 8:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Virginia Judge," with Stepin Fetchit. Fenway: 1, 3:33, 6:18, 8:59. Paramount: 10:26 a. m., 12:57, 3:28, 5:50, 8:37. "The Case of the Lucky Legs," with Warren William, Patricia Ellis, Genevieve Tobin and Allen Jenkins. Fenway: 2:12, 4:51, 7:30, 10:09. Paramount: 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:02, 4:33, 7:04, 9:42.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Broadway Melody of 1936," musical production with Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. Orpheum: 9:55 a. m.; both theaters: 12:15 a. m., 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Zasu Pitts in "She Gets Her Man." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"An Old World Garden"; "Make Believe Review," color cartoon; "Papa's Mistake," comedy. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT — "Moonlight and Pretzels," with Roger Pryor and Mary Brian. Ann Sothern and Ralph Bellamy in "Eight Bells." 8:30 a. m. to midnight. Tomorrow: "Loves of a Dictator," with Clive Brook. "Mr. Dynamite," with Edmund Lowe and Esther Ralston.

UNIVERSITY — Maureen O'Sullivan and Joel McCrea in "Woman Wanted." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also Spencer Tracy in "Dante's Inferno." 3:20, 6:25, 9:25.

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Alice Adams." 1, 4:01, 7:02, 10:03. "Accent on Youth." 2:44, 5:45, 8:46.

Music

VIRGINIA CAROLINA RUFFIN—Pianist, Salon of Allied Arts, Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

Other Events

YIDDISH ERA CIVIC THEATER — Melodrama, "The Idiot." Music by Boston ERA concert orchestra. Sarah Greenwood School, Harvard and Glenaway Streets, Dorchester. 8.

BOSTON ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk by Prof. W. Elmer Ekblaw, professor of geography at Clark University, on "Scandinavia—Land of Romance," music by ERA orchestra. Roslindale Municipal Building, 4220 Washington Street, Roslindale. 8.

YOUR HOME AND THE LAW—Talk in ERA lecture series by A. Francis Harrington, Boston attorney and teacher at the Massachusetts University Extension. Music by ERA string quartet. Parker Hill Branch Library, Tremont Street, Roxbury. 7:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE — Talk on "Keeping Up with the Books of the Times," by Miss Priscilla Sawyer, assistant librarian, Woburn Public Library. Music by ERA orchestra. Mattapan Branch Library. 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk by Prof. Boyd Tucker, world traveler and educator, on the "Italo-Ethiopian Situation." Music by ERA string quartet. Hyde Park Branch Library, Harvard Avenue, Hyde Park. 7:30.

POMERANIAN CLUB—Meeting, Hotel Touraine. 8.

ERA POPULAR ORCHESTRA—Appearance at American Legion Installation program, Bunker Hill Post, No. 26, Chestnut and Adams Streets, Charlestown. 8.

BOSTON QUOTA CLUB—First meeting of Fall series, talk by Miss Mary Greene on "Family Welfare Organization and Work." Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston St. 6.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Guidance to Colonial Portraits by Miss Maginnis. 11.

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ALLERTON
CLUB RESIDENCES
New York

Decline in Textile Trade Seen Challenging Yankee Ingenuity

(Continued from Page 1)

out of New England, the Commission advised a right-about-face for New England businessmen, away from the picture of depleted manufactures and declining agriculture to the laying down of an entirely new economic foundation based upon intelligent planning for the future development of natural resources.

To support its contention that New England had unlimited resources with which to counter against declining manufactures, the commission today issued a 50-page bulletin of charts on population distribution, geographical advantages, transportation facilities, forest resources and recreational possibilities.

"At this time," the commission declared, "we are forced to find something to take the place of manufactures we are losing, to re-establish our fish industry and probably turn from farming to recreational occupations."

South Offers Inducements

The Amoskeag meeting at Manchester today lent significance to the Regional Planning Commission's predictions of an industrial reformation. One by one, textile plants have been leaving New England for the South where labor is cheap, water power unlimited and where many communities are offering northern plants tax exemption for certain periods to induce them to re-locate in the South.

The Amoskeag has not been overlooked by southern promoters. And the lure of the South grows as the mills sink deeper and deeper into the mire of financial losses. The Amoskeag counted its losses at more than $1,000,000 in 1934. Two weeks ago the plant shut down to forestall further heavy losses. All angles of the situation are now under discussion, possibly with a view to reorganizing and eventually reopening on a much-reduced scale of operations.

There is also likelihood that some of the plant machinery may be sold to mills operating elsewhere. At any rate, Manchester, whose growth has been synonymous with the growth of the mills, is losing its century-old grip on the great half-mile-long Amoskeag mills, which have slowly but surely been selling individual units of the plant to shoe companies and other industrial enterprizes.

Antedates Depression

Once before, in 1927, the stockholders of the mills empowered the trustees to liquidate, had they deemed such action necessary to the best interests of the investors. That was prior to the depression, thus giving an apt illustration of the little-known fact that New England's manufacturing decline is not due wholly to the depression but has been on the downhill grade ever since the World War.

The textile industry in Massachusetts alone furnished 209,506 jobs in 1920, whereas by 1932 the Bay State had lost 54 per cent of this employment, a survey by the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association revealed.

Noting these obvious trends, the Regional Planning Commission has enlisted 500 of the best planning experts in New England in a scheme of organization against an industrial crackup that wise planning might easily avoid.

Latent Power Unlimited

"With forests diminished, fish and game depleted, many of our farms abandoned, our stone walls falling down and our cities developed with crooked and narrow streets," the commission declared, "New England lies like a sleeping giant, possessing unlimited latent power, yet oblivious to the crisis that confronts it.

"Our greatest asset is Yankee ingenuity and energy, plus a climate and environment favorable to the highest development of these traits."

In laying down its preliminary specifications for the development of New England, the Commission stressed recreation or the tourist trade upon which many of the communities are already wholly dependent.

This development, the Commission held, may mean the treatment of New England as a kingdom in itself, one so compact geographically and so homogeneous in physical characters as to make state borders, at best, very arbitrary divisions. No region in the United States, the Commission said, is so apart by itself from the rest of the states.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Possibly showers during tonight, followed by generally fair and colder Friday; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds shifting to west or northwest on Friday.

Maine—Cloudy, probably occasional rain, warmer in north portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy, colder in west portion in afternoon or at night.

New Hampshire—Cloudy and warmer, probably occasional rain tonight; Friday partly cloudy and cooler, possibly light rains in north portion.

Vermont—Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and in north portion Friday; colder Friday.

Massachusetts—Cloudy, possibly preceded by rain in north portion tonight; Friday generally fair and colder.

Connecticut—Generally fair tonight and Friday; colder Friday.

Rhode Island—Generally fair and colder tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh to strong south winds, shifting to west on Friday over north portion, and strong southwest winds tonight shifting to west on Friday over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday, probably occasional rain over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	60	Minneapolis	32	52
Bermuda	78	78	New Orleans	64	78
Chicago	44	66	New York	58	60
Denver	46	74	Norfolk	56	62
Helena	46	76	Philadelphia	54	64
Jacksonville	70	86	St. Louis	52	72
Kansas City	50	78	San Francisco	58	70
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	52	62
Miami	76	88			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 3.
B—Maximum Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:34 p. m., height, 9.6 feet.
Friday, 3:12 a. m., height, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:54 p. m.

Russian Aid Society Protests Flying Of Old Imperial Flag

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Protests against the flying of the old imperialist double eagle flag of the former Tsarist Russian government at the Connecticut tercentenary settlers' village in Waterbury were filed today with city, state and national officials.

In resolutions forwarded to Mayor Frank T. Hayes of Waterbury, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the Hartford district of the Russian National Aid Society of America attacked the display, calling it "a breach of international relationship" and "an insult to Soviet Russia."

Governor Cross said, "I am inquiring into it."

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You'll like the smart style, rich Fall colorings in the new "Miracle Elastic" Paris Garters for Fall—at your dealers—50c and $1.

Guaranteed more comfortable than going garterless. Wear them a week—your money back if you don't agree.

No metal can touch you—but lots of comfort will

If it's "Too Far"—TELEPHONE

Many a visit is never made, because "it's too far away."

It may be twenty-five miles or twenty. To some people, even fifteen miles may set up a distance bar. For those so situated the telephone offers a happy solution to the problem.

Parents can keep touch with children, absent but never out of mind. Grandparents can comfort their souls with the prattle of their children's children—to be remembered long after the sound has died away.

Women of all ages who wistfully recall some girlhood chum, living within a score of miles, but whom they never get to see, can make a voice visit, if not one in person.

Or families, once neighbors and close friends, can save a friendship that is fading since they moved apart.

If there's the will, there's the way.

Pick up your telephone, find out for yourself how fine and friendly a voice visit can be.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Roosevelt Reviews Policies And Sues for Peace in World

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—The text of the address delivered here yesterday by President Roosevelt follows:

It is 20 long years since I stood here in company with Vice-President Marshall when the first exposition was held here in San Diego. At that time the flames of a World War were spreading and two years later we ourselves were to take part in that great catastrophe of mankind.

In the days that followed the coming of peace our nation passed through a period of deflation into a decade of self-deceiving prosperity which we accepted unthinkingly in our desire for quietude, peace and luxury. The inevitable overtook us and during more than three years of increasing hardship we came to understand the ultimate national need for more than the necessities and pleasures of life; that which is spiritual in us came forward and taught us to seek security of the spirit—that peace of mind, that confidence in the future, that deep contentment which make life not only possible but full and complete.

Chastened by Adversity

A great adversity has chastened us: in the process of recovery we have well-nigh unanimous agreement in requiring the elimination of many of those evils in our national life without which elimination true confidence cannot be made permanent.

I see signs—unmistakable signs—of the restoration of this sound and genuine confidence—a confidence of the masses of the people in the integrity and fairness of government, a confidence that integrity and fairness in private enterprise will take the place of many of the evils of the past—in other words, the only confidence on which we can permanently build.

Express Hope of Future

Expositions such as this can and do well express our hope of the future. Not only is the setting perfect, but the extent and the diversity of the products of American artistic and mechanical genius gathered here speak eloquently of what this nation can attain on a broad scale.

To a great extent the achievements of invention, of mechanical and artistic creation, must of necessity be individual rather than governmental. It is the self-reliant pioneer in every enterprise who beats the path along which American civilization has marched. Such individual effort is the glory of America.

The Task of Government

The task of government is that of application and encouragement. A wise government seeks to provide the opportunity through which the best individual achievement can be obtained, while at the same time it seeks to remove such obstruction, such unfairness as springs from selfish human motives. Our common life under our various agencies of government, our laws and our basic constitution, exist primarily to protect the individual, to cherish his rights and make clear his just principals.

No Just Monetary System

It is this conception of service to the individual with which the Federal Government has concerned itself these two and a half years just passed. When I took the oath of office, there were evidences on all sides that the United States did not then possess a sound and just monetary system. The forces of deflation had finally resulted in the almost complete collapse of our economic activities; the banking system had fallen down; prices of commodities were ruinously low; the burden of debt, individual and collective, was more than the nation could bear. The farmer, worker and businessman were helpless in the grip of circumstance.

We were confronted by a choice of two ways of meeting the situation. We could let nature take its course until the process of deflation was complete, and then take the long gamble of building on the ruins. Such a course was driving us to irreparable damage to our national life.

Chose Alternate Course

We chose the alternate course. We sought in every sound and legitimate way to raise values, particularly the purchasing power of that agricultural half of the nation without which factory wheels could not turn. We changed a gold standard that had become, not the assurance of a sound economic life, but a straitjacket which pressed upon the paralyzed nerve centers of our economic system.

Through the extension of sound government credit we reduced the burden of private debt. We rehabilitated the banking system and finally we financed the outlays necessary for the encouragement of recovery, not through an increase in the burden of taxation upon the average citizen, but by adding to the public debt, frankly and honestly.

Bank Deposits Up

As a result of all these efforts, bank deposits in active commercial banks have increased by $10,000,000,000, or more than 30 per cent. At this moment the deposits in the banks of the nation amount to more than $50,000,000,000 which, I submit, compare favorably with the $55,000,000,000 in June, 1929. Unlike that year, however, the new system of deposit insurance covers 98 per cent of the 5,000,000 individual depositors in these insured banks and gives them full protection under the provisions of law.

So, too, the credit policy of the Federal Reserve System in the past two years has sought and accomplished a reduction of interest rates for the purpose of stimulating business recovery.

Money Rates Reduced

As a result sound business institutions can secure money on bonds at a rate of 3¾ per cent, instead of 4¾ per cent. Government bonds on which the taxpayers formerly paid 3½ per cent or more are now sold with an interest rate of 2½ per cent. Through important amendments to our banking laws, we have given practical recognition to the fact that monetary policies are a national public concern and not a regional or private concern.

The Federal Government is in a better position than it ever has been to prevent that disastrous expansion and contraction of credit which in the past has made our economic life a succession of unhealthy booms and disastrous depressions.

Foundations Were Crumbling

In the midst of the greatest and most disastrous of these depressions, the very foundation of individual life was crumbling in the spring of 1933 because of the appalling increase in suffering and destitution due to the fact of unemployment. Local and state governments and private charities were, in the large, drained of their resources.

With the utmost good will in the world they could not meet their primary responsibility. The situation which I faced was too challenging and too mandatory to permit of hesitation. An American government cannot permit Americans to starve.

Mistakes Were Inevitable

The task assumed in federal relief carried us on an uncharted course. Mistakes and errors were inevitable—that we know—but essentially we met the larger responsibilities of the situation. The time demanded action as a substitute for inaction.

In the first emergency action we provided direct relief because a human situation confronted us, but, as rapidly as we could, recognizing the moral and spiritual fiber of the American people should not be shaped by the narcotic of idleness, we undertook to substitute work for a dole.

Today, the outlook is clearer, and even though we have not found final solution for many of the by-products of depression, some old and some new, as they affect unemployment, nevertheless it is not the spirit of America to shrink before a plain necessity.

Cannot Ignore Imperfections

As the burden lifts, the Federal Government can and will greatly divest itself of its emergency responsibility but, at the same time, it cannot ignore the imperfections of the old order.

In the same broad field a changing civilization has raised new problems with respect to the relationship between the employer and the employed. It is now beyond partisan controversy that it is a fundamentally individual right of a worker to associate himself with other workers and to bargain collectively with his employer. New laws do not pretend to prevent labor disputes, nor do they cover all industry and all labor. But they do constitute an important step toward the achievement of just and peaceable labor relations in industry.

Right Well Established

This right of the Federal Government is well established. Every President in this generation has been faced by the fact that when labor relations are strained to the breaking point there remains but one high court of conciliation—the Government of the United States.

In like manner we have sought to foster human co-operation with industry itself. Through the institution of codes within industries we sought to establish a rule of constitutional government within industry in substitution for the rule of tooth and claw. The experience thus gained by business in co-operative methods marks permanent advance.

Backed by Businessmen

I have talked with hundreds of businessmen and an overwhelming proportion of them tell me frankly that unless they can unite for the elimination of unfair and destructive practices, naught but chaos and insecurity can be expected. These principles, so widely accepted under the National Industrial Recovery Act, still live and means for their application I trust can be found.

We stand once more upon an economic plateau. We have, therefore, a right to look forward to the brighter future while, at the same time, we remember the mistakes of the past.

Facts Are Eloquent

Simple facts speaks so eloquently that explanation is unnecessary. From March, 1933, through June, 1935, the following gains have been recorded in the industrial and business life of America. Industrial production increased 45 per cent; factory employment 35 per cent; rural general store sales 104 per cent; automobile sales 157 per cent; life insurance written 41 per cent; electrical power production 18 per cent—this last being, incidentally, a higher mark than in any other time in our history.

Centuries ago the greatest writer in our history described the two most menacing clouds that hang over human government and human society as "malice domestic and fierce foreign war." We are not rid of these dangers but we can summon the intelligence to meet them.

Fears to be Avoided

Never was there more genuine reason for Americans to face down these two causes of fear. "Malice domestic" from time to time will come to you in the shape of those who would raise false issues, pervert facts, preach the gospel of hate, and minimize the importance of public action to secure human rights or spiritual ideals. There are those today who would sow these seeds, but your answer to them is in the possession of the plain facts of our present condition.

The second cloud—"foreign war"—is more real—a more potent danger at this moment to the future of civilization. It is not surprising that many of our citizens feel a deep sense of apprehension lest some of the nations of the world repeat the folly of 20 years ago and drag civilization to a level from which world-wide recovery may be all but impossible.

Must Avoid Entanglements

In the face of this apprehension the American people can have but one concern and speak but one sentiment; despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States of America shall and must remain, as, long ago the father of our country prayed that it might remain—unentangled and free.

This country seeks no conquest. We have no imperial designs. From day to day and year to year, we are establishing a more perfect assurance of peace with our neighbors. We rejoice especially in the prosperity, the stability and the independence of all of the American republics. We not only earnestly desire peace, but we are moved by a stern determination to avoid those perils that will endanger our peace with the world.

Must Cherish Ideals

Our national determination to keep free of foreign wars and foreign entanglements cannot prevent us from feeling deep concern when ideals and principles that we have cherished are challenged.

In the United States we regard it as axiomatic that every person shall enjoy the free exercise of his religion according to the dictates of his conscience. Our flag for a century and a half has been the symbol of the principles of liberty of conscience, of religious freedom and equality before the law; and these concepts are deeply ingrained in our national character.

Cannot Remain Indifferent

It is true that other nations may, as they do, enforce contrary rules of conscience and conduct. It is true that policies that may be pursued under flags other than our own are beyond our jurisdiction.

Yet in our inner individual lives we can never be indifferent, and we assert for ourselves complete freedom to embrace, to profess and to observe the principles for which our flag has so long been the lofty symbol. As it was so well said by James Madison, "we hold it for a fundamental and inalienable truth that religion and the manner of discharging it can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence."

Will Keep Peace With World

As President of the United States I say to you most earnestly once more that the people of America and the Government of these people intend and expect to remain at peace with all the world. In the two years and a half of my presidency, this Government has remained constant in following this policy of our own choice.

At home we have preached, and will continue to preach, the gospel of the good neighbor. I hope from the bottom of my heart that as the years go on, in every continent and in every clime, nation will follow nation in proving by deed as well as by word their adherence to the ideal of the Americas—I am a good neighbor.

Poor English Tenants Pay Total Rents Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A WOMAN property manager employed by the City of Westminster, Miss R. Baskett, has just made what is believed to be a record in large-scale rent collecting.

Managing two large estates, Miss Baskett has collected every penny due, over £21,800. At the end of the year only 9s. 11d. were due in arrears, and this money was paid off in a week.

Yet the tenants on the estates are poor persons not long ago rehoused from slum dwellings.

In her report Miss Baskett declares that these poor people never get behind with their rent unless it is absolutely impossible to pay.

Old Testament Relates Search for Truth

Constitutes National Literature of Hebrew Race and Includes the Traditions, Folklore, Songs and Sagas of Centuries—All of Original Manuscripts Have Disappeared—Time of Writing of Books Not Clear

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Fourth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MODERN scholarship has revealed many important facts regarding the origin and growth of the Old Testament. No longer is the arrangement of the numerous books in the Authorized Version accepted as indicating the order in which they were written, or taken into the canon. Careful research has established with reasonable certainty the approximate date of the writing of each; although the authorship of many of the books is still unknown.

Furthermore, a more rational view of the origin and significance of the various books reveals the important fact that the Old Testament is, primarily, a history of the struggle of a people imbued with deep religious convictions, in their search for a divine Power; of an evolution out of the darkness of material worship into the light which radiates from the understanding of the one God. Thus the Old Testament is found to have historical significance far greater than that which has usually been accorded it. It is, in fact, the national literature of the Hebrew race.

It has been generally accepted that the several historical books of the Old Testament began to take form during the period of the united monarchy under David and Solomon (1000-950 B. C.); and that prior to that period there existed a vast mass of tradition and folklore, of songs, sagas, and mythology, passed down orally from generation to generation, the origin of which is lost in the dimness of antiquity. There were also certain books, some 14 in all, known only by the names under which they appear in the Bible itself.

Traditions Put in Writing

It is commonly believed that not until the tenth century B. C. were these traditions put into written form; and not until centuries later were they developed into the form in which we now find them. These meager beginnings, however, at whatever date written, were followed by writings which have had a tremendous influence, not only upon the history of the Hebrew race, but upon the whole world as well; this influence is increasingly operative even to the present day.

Archaeologists now claim, and with justification, that various systems of writing existed centuries before the time of Moses. This raises the pertinent question: Is it not probable that the accounts of the Creation and of the Flood, the story of Abraham, and other important Biblical incidents, were written long before the dates which have been generally ascribed to them?

The stories, traditions, myths, folk tales, songs, and sagas of pre-Davidic times explained the origin of the world and the creation of the human race, and recounted the adventures of primitive man. From these sources, which had survived for untold centuries, came the substance of the accounts appearing in Genesis.

Proverbs and Laws

Then followed, in course of time, the Abraham traditions, including the story of the coming of the patriarch and his clan from the East, of their development, captivity in Egypt, release and wanderings in the wilderness, until finally, under the leadership of Moses, the Chosen People arrived at the Promised Land, into which Joshua took them.

Accompanying these traditions were numerous popular songs which we now find embedded in the literature of the Old Testament. Many of these, no doubt, were sung by this primitive people for centuries before finding their final form in the words now so familiar to all who accept the Bible as their sacred book. There also developed at an early date terse and sententious proverbs and laws which had become generally accepted as rules to be followed by the faithful who would win and profit by Jehovah's favor.

During the reign of David, a collection of lyric poetry was begun, the most conspicuous examples of which are found in the Book of Psalms. While tradition attributed to David their authorship, it now seems certain that but few came directly from his hand. The Wisdom Literature which followed, because of the mental qualities which tradition has ascribed to Solomon, is commonly attributed to him, but that he was its author is very doubtful. It is probable, however, that many of his wise sayings are incorporated in this literature, and, moreover, we may well believe that he had part in giving popularity to the form of writings which later appeared as Proverbs and Ecclesiastes.

Books Took Definite Form

The period of the divided kingdoms, the two centuries from 950 to 750 B. C., so far as we know, saw but little actual literary development, although during this period a school of prophetic writers began to formulate the history of the Hebrew people. The succeeding three centuries (750-450 B. C.) saw the development by literary priests and prophets of complete books of the Old Testament as we know them. Up to this time the writings had been fragmentary and incomplete. Now the prophets gave definite form to their messages. Amos was the first to write a complete book, and from the standpoint of authorship, this is regarded as the oldest book of the Old Testament.

During the three centuries after the return to Jerusalem from captivity in Babylon, several books were written in their present form. Certain of these, as Ruth, Esther, Jonah, and probably the last part of Daniel, were symbolic rather than factual. The Psalms were gathered into a book and the Song of Solomon was arranged in its present form. Also perfected were Ecclesiastes, Job, and Proverbs.

A single example of the apocalyptical type of literature, which had gained great popularity, is found in the latter part of the Book of Daniel. It is now held by scholars that in the period from 1000 B. C. to 150 B. C. appeared in its present form all the literature included in the canon of the Old Testament.

All the Originals Destroyed

In the light of recent discoveries, it seems certain that the Pentateuch, which appears as the first five books of the Bible, was not put in its present form until the fifth century, that is, until after the captivity. Some authorities place its final writing at even a later date.

Until the captive Hebrews returned from Babylon, and probably until the third century B. C., the books of the Old Testament were written in Hebrew, and all the authors were Jews. All the originals of the early books were destroyed during the period of exile, but copies in Aramaic were preserved in Egypt and in Babylon. During the last centuries before the Christian era, copies were written in both Aramaic and Greek. In the third century B. C. appeared the Septuagint Version (Greek), which is still used by the Eastern Church.

The copying of these old manuscripts was done with meticulous accuracy, and with great labor. Not alone the originals, but all the early copies, of the old manuscripts were long ago destroyed; how and when no one knows. Now the earliest extant documents of the Old Testament in Hebrew date no further back than the tenth century of the Christian era. As we shall see, there are many manuscripts of the New Testament of a much earlier date.

Baltimore Youths Win Second Treasure

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3 (AP)—A corroded copper pot yesterday enabled two youths to win another legal skirmish in the fight for possession of two hoards of gold coins they unearthed in a cellar.

Theodore Jones and Henry Grob already had been awarded the $20,000 proceeds from their first find of more than a year ago. Now they have legal recognition of their discovery last May of about $10,000 more. Attorneys for owners of the property where the gold was found moved yesterday for a review of the original case.

United States District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut declined, however, to review the case when the age-eaten copper pot was produced.

Johnson Demands Unemployed Census

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson last night urged an immediate census of all unemployed people in the United States as the first step toward eradicating a "potential peril" to the "continued existence of our form of government."

The former NRA administrator spoke at the California Pacific International Exposition here only a few hours after President Roosevelt had addressed a huge gathering.

General Johnson, who recently announced he intended to discuss the futile aspects of the New Deal, asserted that efforts to solve the problem of unemployment through the PWA and the WPA have not been effective.

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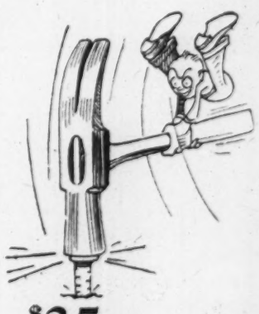

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President Says U.S. Must Keep Free From War

(Continued from Page 1)

free: his only possible reference to the means of waging neutrality came when he said:

"We not only earnestly desire peace, but we are moved by a stern determination to avoid those perils that will endanger our peace with the world."

Presumably the way to "avoid those perils" would be by rigorously denying the sponsorship of the American flag to exports not alone of munitions, as now provided, but for borderline contraband of war-like cotton, steel, oil and copper. But on these points the President was silent.

Touches Religious Issue

Besides ignoring the precise mechanics of nonentanglement, Mr. Roosevelt immediately proceeded to outline a moralizing foreign policy which, while impeccable of itself, bears strong interventionist implications. He said, to the extent of two long paragraphs, that freedom of religious worship was endangered abroad, that the United States could do nothing direct about it, yet that "in our inner individual lives we can never be indifferent."

He was considered by close observers to have referred in the first instance to Mexico, and in the second to Germany, in these strictures on free religion. Large groups in the United States have been pressing for diplomatic protest to both powers: Roman Catholics for action regarding Mexican policy, and Jews in respect to Germany.

Verbal Consolation

In his speech, the President gives them considerable verbal consolation, without, however, pledging the United States to any diplomatic action.

To that extent, his remarks about religious freedom steered away from the Scylla of intervention. Whether the "unentangled" declaration is interpreted abroad as a new burst of nationalistic isolationism will determine if the policy encounters the Charybdis of discouragement to organized peace efforts.

Certainly the speech maintained a studied balance just short of going far over into the rugged nationalism of the Harding-Coolidge era. But if the visible audience in San Diego was any indication, these general declarations were thoroughly in tune with the public mind.

Defends His Policies

The first three quarters of the speech rounded out the President's account of his two and a half years in the White House. He put forward an aggressive defense of his policies: Restoration of confidence, no increase in taxation, essential if occasionally mistaken relief policies, restoration of banks and increase in bank deposits, yet these declarations were accompanied by an insistence upon individual privileges and opportunities that seemed deliberately to appeal to conservatives and constitutionalists.

The President gave, too, a pledge that the Federal Government would divest itself of its emergency responsibility. And, although he defended the NRA, Mr. Roosevelt pointedly did not threaten to press for a constitutional amendment legalizing another NRA—he merely said that business should itself attain the same ends, and if it failed, the situation would then have to be tackled. And, with a handful of glowing statistics, he concluded that "we stand once more upon an economic plateau."

Armed Forces Salute Him

Just before his speech Mr. Roosevelt spent two hours driving through San Diego's imposing naval reservations, the naval air station, Rockwell Field, the marine base and the naval training station. With the fleet that is based on this part of the Pacific, these establishments constitute Uncle Sam's mightiest concentrated defense forces. Everywhere, the services were alert and exhilirated to pay honor to their Commander-in-Chief. They put on a fine show.

But impressive as were the land exhibitions, everything paled before the Navy's mock battle. The review for President Roosevelt in the summer of 1934 off New York was imposing. Yesterday's exercises gave the fleet a vastly greater opportunity to show its paces. And the California sun, coy for two days, shone in an azure sky.

President's Ship "Riddled"

The President's cruiser Houston, the guests destroyers Dewey and Broome, were the object of a massed simulated attack. From at least four devastating arms: submarine, air bombing, destroyer torpedoing, and battleship bombardment, the luckless little caravel of three ships was riddled. The guests were shown several exercises which are strictly sub rosa, classed as naval secrets, and they were impressed.

Without warning, they found themselves surrounded by hostile submarines. Then an enormous air armada of bombers appeared from nowhere and strafed the ships with dazzling and deafening vertical power dives. Destroyers released—by means of electrical flashes—a sea of theoretical torpedoes in which no craft could survive.

Battleships Boom

And the battleships, backbone of the fleet, stood off on the horizon and steamed past in magnificent battle line and line ahead array, giving us a simulated broadside which again would have devastated the objective.

No American President ever before saw such a mock naval battle; never before has there been such a large concentration of American ships, not even in fleet review. No less than 129 vessels and 449 planes took part in the battle; there were upwards of 50,000 men in the attacking ships, and an area of 500 square miles was covered by the whole exercises.

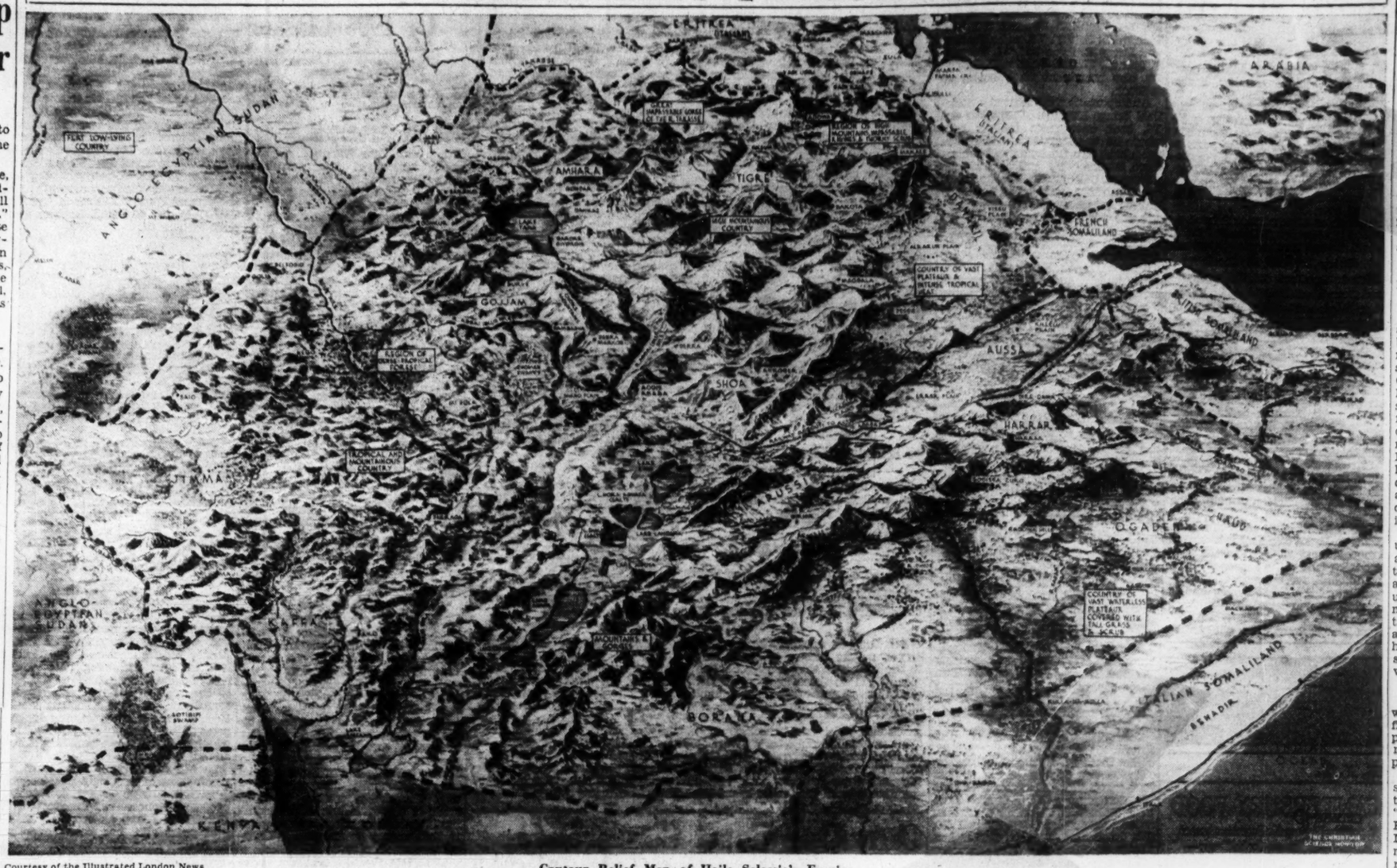
The combat began at 3:55 and lasted until 5:32, just one minute before sunset.

President Sails Away

After a parting salute, the President's cruiser, standing up to the South as a literal embodiment, in the 10,000 tons arbitrarily prescribed there, of the Washington Naval Treaty, steamed slowly away.

The Chief Executive had crossed the continent, showing himself to millions, receiving their disciplined and friendly applause: he had defined and summarized his policies in wide fields of national activity: he had proclaimed the people's intent to keep out of war: he had inspected the nation's imposing defense machine as evidenced by these fine ships and splendid personnel. He had thereby rounded out a chapter in his Administration's history. It will be three weeks before the new chapter begins.

Ethiopia Is a Land of Natural Defenses



Courtesy of the Illustrated London News

Contour Relief Map of Haile Selassie's Empire

To the South and East Are Deserts, With One Mountain After Another in the Interior of the Country. Ethiopia Comprises an Area of 350,000 Square Miles and a Population Estimated at More Than 7,000,000 People. There Are Few Places Where an Airplane Could Land in the Central Plateau Country, Which Reaches an Altitude of 8000 Feet—Possibly More, as Many of the Actual Heights Are Unexplored. Addis Ababa, the Capital, Is About at the Center of the Map. Harar Is Almost Directly East, and It Is the Only Other Large City. In the Northwestern Hills Lies Lake Tana, Important to the British as the Source of the Blue Nile, on Which the Irrigation of the Sudan Depends. The Italian Army Is Reported to Have Crossed the Ethiopian Border at the Triangular Juncture of Italian Eritrea and French Somaliland—With Mount Mussa Ali Clearly Indicated in the Danakil Country Toward the Upper Right Corner of the Map

President Pledges U.S. Peace

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—In discussing the cloud of war, President Roosevelt said:

In the face of this apprehension the American people can have but one concern and speak but one sentiment; despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States of America shall and must remain as long ago the father of our country prayed that it might remain—unentangled and free.

This country seeks no conquest. We have no imperial designs. From day to day and year to year, we are establishing a more perfect assurance of peace with our neighbors.

* * *

As President of the United States I say to you most earnestly once more that the people of America and the Government of those people intend and expect to remain at peace with all the world.

* * *

I hope from the bottom of my heart that as the years go on, in every continent and in every clime, nation will follow nation in proving by deed, as well as by word, their adherence to the ideal of the Americas—I am a good neighbor.

Italians Advance Into Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

broken Article 12 of the Covenant by going to war without waiting for the Council's report. The sanctions include, the Monitor is informed, a refusal by League powers to accept imports of Italian origin and a ban on export to Italy of certain articles of special importance for prosecution of the war.

Through no list is available, it is assumed among such commodities are metals, like nickel, lead and manganese, of which almost the whole of Italian supplies must be purchased abroad. It is also expected that an effort will be made to include coal and oil, without which Italy would be unable to send any ships to Africa.

Meanwhile it is emphasized here, there is no question, anyhow at present, of a general blockade of Italian ports nor of embargoing foodstuffs. Indeed the latter measure is expressly discouraged by terms of the Assembly resolution of 1921 which said it should only be adopted "if other measures available are clearly inadequate."

Mr. Eden also has gone armed with Downing Street's views regarding implications seen by France in the British hypothetical request for French naval help in case of an attack by Italy. It is taken for granted he will not commit the British Government to a defensive alliance with France.

On the other hand on the basis of the old adage about sauce for goose being also sauce for the gander, Britain could scarcely refuse reciprocity if France or indeed any power were unwarrantably attacked in comparable circumstances.

Mussolini's Speech Radiocast in Austria In German and Italian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Oct. 3—Premier Benito Mussolini's declaration and Italian mobilization of the civilian population had their repercussions in Vienna.

Signor Mussolini's speech was radiocast from all Austrian stations not only in Italian but also in German.

In the afternoon in Vienna itself, Commendatore Moreale, Italian press attaché, and generally regarded as a powerful influence behind the Austrian Government, supervised the mobilization of all Vienna Fascists as the official head of the Fascist section of Vienna.

500 in Parade

Mobilization took place in the Big Hall for Minorities which has been allotted by the Austrian authorities to the Italians. Some 500 Italian Fascists, headed by the Italian Minister and the Italian Consul-General, paraded.

Premier Mussolini's speech was first broadcast, then Commendatore Monreale made an impassioned speech calling those present to remember the Italians slain at Adowa and in the World War and to support the present Italian effort to avenge it. A telegram of greeting was sent to Premier Mussolini.

Britain's Responsibility

Meanwhile the controlled Vienna press continues to emphasize Premier Mussolini's desire to localize the conflict, and, therefore, since he would answer military sanctions by war, it is the British on whose shoulders lies the issue of peace or war in Europe.

Despite all this propaganda the anti-Italian feelings not only of men in the street but even of high officials is undoubtedly increasing daily. The head of the Tyrolsan Heimwehr, Dr. Richard Steidle, who is at present some sort of exile as Consul-General of Trieste, is reported to have sent to all high officials of the Foreign Office letters urging them to try to persuade the Vice-Chancellor, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, head of the Heimwehr, to alter his pro-Italian policy. If he does not, Herr Steidle foreshadows the gravest developments in the Tyrol and Styria.

Prosecutor Reports On Crempa Slaying

ELIZABETH, N. J. Oct. 3 (AP)—Union County Prosecutor Abe J. David's report on the slaying of Mrs. Sophie Crampa, of Scotch Plains, was ready for the Grand Jury today.

The prosecutor's statement closely followed a plea for justice by the slain woman's husband.

Crempa was wounded in an encounter with deputy sheriffs in which his wife fell fatally wounded. The deputies went to the Crempa farmhouse to serve a contempt of court citation, growing out of Crempa's long battle with the Public Service Electric and Gas Company over condemnation of a portion of his property for a power line.

Sanctions Policy Wins Support Of British Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 3—British Conservative and Liberal Parties today both placed themselves officially in step behind the National Government's policy at Geneva as Labor has already done.

The Conservatives' demonstration was at Bournemouth, where the annual party conference, attended by 2000 delegates from all parts of the British Isles, began a two days' session.

The Liberals met in London at a special luncheon to their leader, Sir Herbert Samuel.

By Acclamation

The chief feature of the Conservatives' gathering was the passage by acclamation of a composite resolution proposed by Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Grigg, and cordially accepted by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, for strengthening Britain's defense forces. This strengthening, the resolution says is to materialize "no matter how great sacrifice may be." It is to apply alike to British sea, land and air forces. It is to be adequate to keep Britain "strong, safe and free" and to enable it to carry out "loyally and effectually" all its international obligations.

The Liberals' gathering was also unanimous and highly representative. It cheered enthusiastically the address by Sir Herbert Samuel, aligning himself and his followers unconditionally with the Government's strong action in support of the League of Nations sanctions against the aggressor, no matter how far they may have to go to insure "the reign of law instead of war."

Expansion Needs

Another point warmly received was where Sir Herbert expressed confidence in the United States' sympathy with such action as being a necessary corollary of the Kellogg pact.

A third point emphasized was the support of the Liberals for measures to remove reasonable grievances of "hungry nations," among which Sir Herbert classed Poland, as well as Italy, Germany and Japan. Such measures, he indicated, should be rather economic than of the nature of territorial changes—the main necessity being for overseas markets and space for expansion for nations now unduly cooped-up.

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Princeton Set for Hard Football Season in '35

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 3—The Princeton University football team is about set for the hardest season that it has attempted since Herbert O. Crisler came to Princeton, but with a veteran team for the first line, and abundant backs, as well as a good group of sophomores, it expects to tackle University of Pennsylvania this week end with fair hopes of success.

The coach was able, due to the experience of his backs, to get the attack well organized early, and now is devoting his time chiefly to the perfection of defense against the numerous forward passes and laterals that must be expected from the opposition. In the line also, which will be relied on to halt any straight football which may be attempted by the other teams, the stress is being placed on the defense also, with the abundant squad of scrubs being coached to launch them, especially off tackle and end runs.

Captain at Fullback

To fill the gap left by the graduation of Kadlic, quarterback for the last three years, E. Kenneth Sandbach, '37, a three-letter man in football, basketball and baseball, has been shifted to quarterback, with chief charge in the department of forward passing, as well as the choice for placement kicking. Supporting him are a pair of sophomores, Edward W. Givens, '38, who was the mainstay of the freshman team last year, and James B. Salsich '38, who also had experience as freshman quarterback last year. Both are expert punters, and Givens is also developing into a good passer, to replace Sumner Rulon Miller '36, ineligible this year.

Capt. Pepper Constable '36 will have the fullback position just as he has for the past two years, Dean Hill Jr. '37, first substitute last year, is his chief relief man, with the departure of Sumner Rulon-Miller, while James L. Marks Jr. '38, though a newcomer, has much experience, having been coached by his father, the coach at Kiskiminitas School, as well as his brother, Wilson F. Marks, substitute end for the past two years.

Garry Le Van, Halfback

Homer Spofford '36, fully recovered from his difficulties of last year, when he was out of the play most of the season, is back at left halfback, and can also be counted on for some of the kicking. In fact, the kicking department has plenty of material, as practically all of the backfield is skillful, as well as Hugh A. MacMillan '36, the big end, who will do most of the work. Next in order at left half is Charles E. Kaufman '36, also an absentee last year, but showing well this season.

Garrett B. Le Van '36 is once more a fixture at right half, with his substitute of last year, Paul R. Pauk '36, the first alternate once more.

Other backs of promise are John N. Irwin II '37, also absent last year, a hurdler and sprinter on the varsity track team, who insists on playing football, too, in spite of the opposition of the track coach, and is proving fine material, and another sophomore, James H. White '38, from Mercersburg, who will also be used as line bucker, as he is big and powerful.

The balance of the backfield squad includes John E. Morrissey Jr., '37, and Stephen W. McClave 3rd, '37, quarterbacks, Otto J. A. Grassi, '36, James P. Miller, '37, Robert S. Mueller, '38, Franklin R. Hall, '38, and Richard L. Schley, '38, as halfbacks; and Percy R. Pyne 3rd, '37, Edward P. Lebens, '37, and Charles D. Reich, '38, also prominent as a boxer, at fullback.

An important shift from the backfield brings Hugh A. MacMillan Jr., '36, back once more to left end, where he was last season, after being a back as a freshman and sophomore. At the other end also will be a veteran, Gilbert Lea, '36, the latest member of the famous Lea family to star at Princeton. Two more veterans are next in order, William W. Roper Jr., '36, son of the former Princeton coach, now retired, at left, and John Paul Jones, '36, once more second man at right end. Three more juniors and as many sophomores stand ready to fill their shoes if necessary: John Paul Chubot 3rd, Alfred C. Pollock, and William S. Rawls, all of '37, and Edward R. McLean, a freshman end last year, and the two substitutes on that team, John English Jr. and John H. Marter, all of '38.

Tackle Problem

One of the two chief line problems for Crisler is at tackle, where only one of the regulars is available. George J. Stoess '37, who is at left, while the vacancies created by graduation will bring A. Frederick Ritter '37, to right tackle, where he substituted last year. Next in order are Richard M. Dicke '37 of the boxing squad, also a substitute last year, at left, and a sophomore, Charles H. Toll Jr., at right, who shares the honor of being the tallest man on the squad with another tackle aspirant, Benjamin Chew Jr. '37, both being 6ft. 5in. in height. Others on the list are Julian P. Van Winkle Jr. '37, Samuel F. Pierson '36, Penn T. Kimball 2d '37, William R. Barrett '38, and Thomas B. Wood '38. Two other sophomores, Dorr E. Newton Jr. '38, and Morris S. Emory Jr. '38, originally cast for tackles, have been shifted to the guards.

John A. C. Weller '36, is the veteran at guard, on the left side, while there is a scramble for the other place, between three of last year substitutes. At present Thomas W. Montgomery '37, is in the lead, with Robert Y. Kopf '36, next in order, while George W. Russell '36, fills in behind Weller. Crisler has plenty of other guards of more or less experience, including several third line substitutes of last year, Robert W. Stanley '37, Charles Carr Jr. '36, and Norman H. Donald Jr. '36; Campbell C. Groel '36, Edgar C. Bothwell Jr., and another sophomore in addition to those shifted from tackle, Sterling A. McKinnon '38.

Center Spot Open

It is at center, to fill the vacancy created by the graduation of the captain of last year's team, Elwood M. Kalbaugh, that Crisler has his chief problem. At present, John F. Bliss '36, who was shifted between guard and center last year, as a substitute in both positions, is filling the place on the first team, but a sophomore, Jack W. Sargent '38, captain and center of last year's undefeated freshman team, is pressing him closely, and may get the first berth before many more weeks. William H. Bedell '36, regular substitute last year, and two more aspirants, Stephen E. Cullinan '37, and Edward H. Fleer '38, are the balance of the list.

The schedule, though severe, is well balanced, with the opening game next Saturday bringing University of Pennsylvania to Princeton for the first time since 1894, when the old intercollegiate league of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Wesleyan broke up in a series of squabbles. Home games with Williams and Rutgers will follow, with a visit to Cornell next. Then the next pair of test games, against Navy and Harvard on the first two Saturdays in November, both at Princeton, will follow, with Lehigh and Dartmouth ending the home series, and the Yale game at New Haven this year, the Saturday after Thanksgiving, to end the nine-game series.

All-Stars to Play Bears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 3—The Chicago Bears, three times national champions of professional football, will play an all-American college team at the Texas Centennial Exposition Sept. 5, 1936. The all-American team and its coaches will be picked by popular vote from the grid stars of the season just opening. Balloting will be handled through the leading newspapers of the country just as it was in the selection of the all-star team which played the Bears in Chicago Aug. 29.

Canadians Beat British

TORONTO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The British Ryder Cup golf team, beaten last week end by the United States in the international Cup series, bowed to a team of Toronto professionals yesterday, 9½ to 5½. The invaders lost all five Scotch foursome matches and broke even in the 10 singles.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Those Ryder Cup Matches

HISTORY has again repeated itself so far as the Ryder Cup international golf matches are concerned, and for the fifth successive time home professionals have won. As a result the trophy, which is said to have been insured for a return trip to England, where it had been residing since 1933, will not make the trip until 1937, when the two countries meet in their next match in Great Britain. We do not imagine that the insurance policy taken out by the British can be saved and used when the Americans carry it across two years hence, but, if we may take the results in past years as a basis for future use, we would suggest that the Americans insure it for the trip to England only and wait until the match is over before investing their money in a policy for its trip back.

International
Sammy Parks

A Strong British Team

There is no question but what the British side was one of the very strongest that has represented John Bull in one of these matches. In fact, the manager of the team, Commander Roe, honorary secretary of the British Professional Golfers' Association, is credited with making that claim. It had as one of its members the open champion of Great Britain for the first time in the history of these matches. It was also generally believed that the standard of professional golf in Great Britain had come out of the slump it had been in, due largely to the losses sustained from the World War; but the fact that the score was no better than it was when the match was held four years ago at Scioto would seem to indicate that no improvement had been made by the British during the past four years. And this, from the British point of view, is one of the most disconcerting features of the 1935 match.

What Is the Real Answer?

Naturally, followers of international golf are asking themselves as to just what the answer is regarding these Ryder Cup matches. The fact that the home team has been winning every year would seem to indicate that playing on home links has a great deal to do with the result. That it is a big factor is undoubtedly true, and yet it is probably not as important as it appears to be. The British players practiced on the Ridgwood course for a few days before the match, and they should have become familiar enough with the layout to show their best play. It appeared to more than one spectator that the British did not meet the prevailing conditions as well as did the Americans, and that this cost them dearly. It no doubt figured in their defeat.

More Competition for Americans

But there is another thing which should, and probably does, figure largely in the success of American professionals over others, and that is the fact that they have a chance to engage in many more competitions than do those of other countries. During the winter months the American professionals have a regular winter circuit which they swing around. This furnishes them with a lot of valuable experience. In Great Britain, the professional does not have any chance for this kind of competition, and he does practically no playing from September until April. This no doubt results in the development of more top-notch golfers in America than are developed in Great Britain, but the fact that Uncle Sam has not yet sent over a Ryder Cup team that was able to win in Great Britain indicates that this advantage has not been enough to produce a team that could beard the British lion in his own lair.

Only One Coast Conference Football Game This Week End

Pacific Coast Conference Football Standing

Team—	W	T	L	PC
Washington	1	0	0	1.000
So. California	1	0	0	1.000
Oregon State	0	0	0	.000
California	0	0	0	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	0	0	.000
Stanford	0	0	0	.000
Oregon	0	0	0	.000
Washington State	0	0	0	.000
Montana	0	0	1	.000
Idaho	0	0	1	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 3—More development games are in prospect this week for Pacific Coast Conference football teams. There is a full schedule, each of the 10 facing a contest, but only one game has a bearing on the title. In this affair University of California at Los Angeles, U. C. L. A. for short, visits Oregon State at Portland, Ore. Both have won preliminary skirmishes, and an interesting encounter this ought to be.

These teams are not usually rated among the Conference leaders, but their performances last Saturday indicate they have excellent prospects in their own realms. U. C. L. A. defeated the previously frisky Utah State eleven, 39 to 0, while Oregon State made a holiday at the expense of Willamette, 26 to 0. The Uclan Bruins were victors in last year's forerunner of this engagement, 25 to 7, and the efforts of the Orangemen to even up should add some excitement.

Washington, which got away in fine shape in its challenge for the Coast title, defeating Idaho, 14 to 0, in its first Conference struggle, takes on Santa Clara at Seattle. The latter has a way of upsetting Conference elevens, and the Washington Huskies may need their full resources.

Stanford vs. San Francisco

Not yet appearing in defense of the crown, Stanford visits San Francisco, after opening with a 35-to-0 victory over San Jose. The battle at the Golden Gate may not be so easy, though their hosts were beaten last week, 20 to 7, by Santa Clara. Anybody who likes to build a house of cards from comparative scores has a chance to juxtapose Washington and Stanford, as this pair meets teams which clashed last week.

In other games California, twice a winner last Saturday, entertains St. Mary's at Berkeley; Southern California, with one conference victory recorded, receives Stagg's Pacific boys at Los Angeles; Oregon receives Utah at Eugene, Ore., Idaho and Gonzaga tangle at Spokane, Wash.; Washington State will get a workout with Willamette at Pullman, Wash., and Montana will have an affair with Montana State at Butte, Mont.

Multnomah civic stadium will see a better U. C. L. A. eleven than the one which defeated the Oregon State team last season. The veteran back, Charles Cheshire, started the scoring for the Bruins against Utah State, making the initial touchdown and contributing to the next two. His touchdown resulted from a 14-yard run around end, after a blocked punt put the Bruins in scoring position. Tracks across the visitors' goal line were also made by Fred Funk, Bill Murphy and Don Ferguson.

Oregon State's heavy line should be valuable against the Uclans. It paved the way for two touchdowns by air and two by land against Willamette. A new pass combination, Bob Mountain to Pat Casserly, was revealed. This pair collaborated on two touchdowns and gathered other pass yardage. Joe Gray and Ray Scott proved an effective line-bucking duet, gaining much ground and a touchdown. Gray to Maynard Schultz scored a major goal by air. Bob Patrick, small halfback, rushed the ball four times for 48 yards and the final touchdown.

Sophomores, on whom Stanford counts to give a new spark to its champion veterans, showed they know how against San Jose. Joe Vigna, halfback, dashed 12 yards for the first touchdown in this 35-to-0 victory, finishing a 44-yard drive. Bill Paulman, quarterback, and Jimmy Coffis, halfback, took turns at scoring, and Vigna concluded it, taking a pass from John Campbell, sub-quarter, and running 50 yards. Monk Moscrip, veteran Indian end, figured in the affair, blocking a punt. Last year Stanford encountered difficulty with the San Franciscans, prospective opponents, winning by the small margin of 3 to 0.

Though winning, Southern California got more of a battle than it expected from Montana, in one of the first Conference games. The Grizzlies held the Trojans down to a count of 9 to 0. Hope for the future appeared in a Troy sophomore's performance, Glenn Thompson, quarterback, consistently smashing the line for good gains. Cliff Propst, fullback veteran, aided in this function, and Bill Gaisford, end, caught several neat passes. Max Belko kicked a field goal and Propst scored the only touchdown. Dittberner, Bettinger, Mason and Rose also won praise in ball carrying. Stagg's Pacifics won last week, 6 to 0, from Ashland Normal.

Veteran Sets Pace

Montana's showing was a surprise, especially the stubborn defense in the scoring zone, after allowing the Trojans to gain all over the field. Shields, Cosgrove and Louie Hartsell made a stonewall of the line at times, while Milton Popovitch led the Grizzlies' attack, which wasn't much, as Coach Doug Fessenden apparently staked everything on defense in this affair. He may switch over to the offensive against Montana State this week end. The latter won a 7-to-0 victory over Brigham last Saturday.

Washington power proved too much for Idaho cleverness last week. In the second period, Byron Haines, triple-threat southpaw of the Huskies, dashed through the line and twisted 46 yards to score the first touchdown. This feat was almost duplicated in the fourth quarter when Ed Nowogorski galloped 32 yards to count. A sophomore quarterback, Randall Bond, kicked both afterpoints.

Washington State's veteran quarterback, Ed Goddard, set the pace in the 46-to-6 victory of the Cougars over Puget Sound. He crossed the goal line three times. On the first journey he reversed the field and scampered 68 yards. Keith Simon made two touchdowns and Levi McCormack and Tex Magness one each. These backs may maintain this stride against Willamette.

California apparently got fed up on football for one afternoon in defeating the California Aggies, 47 to 0. But they faced another set of rivals, Whittier, and just scratched out a 6-to-0 win. The St. Mary's eleven should be enough for this week end.

The Webfoots of Oregon got a good start, 14 to 0, against Gonzaga, and should continue against Utah. Passes to Stanley Riordan, veteran end, by Frank Goodin, sophomore halfback, and a line smash by the latter, scored the first marker. On a fourth-down pass by Goodin, Bud Jones ended a 78-yard march by snatching a 16-yard pass and struggling six yards to score. A substitute, Bobby King, faked a pass, crossed up the defense with a swinging cutback, and scored from the three-yard line late in the game.

Pacific Coast Conference

So. California		**Washington**	
9-Montana	0	14-Idaho	0
Oregon State		**California**	
31-Linfield	0	47-Calif. Aggies.	0
20-Willamette	0	6-Whittier	0
57	0	53	0
U. C. L. A.		**Idaho**	
39-Utah State	0	0-Washington	14
Stanford		**Washington State**	
35-San Jose	0	46-Puget Sound	6
Montana		**Oregon**	
0-So. California	9	18-Gonzaga	0

Miss Quier Wins Golf Cup

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Edith Quier won the Dorothy Campbell Hurd golf cup yesterday by defeating Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare in a play-off match on the Merion east course, 81 to 85.

Warneke's Feat Brings Memories Of 1908 Classic

World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Cubs (N. L.)	1	0	1.000
Detroit Tigers (A. L.)	0	1	.000

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Long, lean, Lon Warneke, a gentleman typical of the Arkansas country he was raised in, placed his name on the World Series roll of honor yesterday when he pitched shutout ball against the Detroit Tigers and gave his Chicago Cub mates the opening engagement in this year's classic. Warneke's performance must have brought back memories to many an oldtimer, memories of the last World Series battles between the Cubs and Tigers away back near the beginning of the modern baseball era.

When Frank Chance's Cubs reached their peak in 1908 and won the National League pennant with games to spare, they met Hughie Jennings' Detroit club to settle the baseball championship of the world. Three-finger Brown pitched the Cubs to victory in the opener and the following day Orval Overall made it two straight. Both were well-pitched games, although the Tigers gave Brown plenty of trouble in that opener before he finally won. Detroit won the third game with Mullin pitching, but the fourth and fifth contests went to the Cubs when Brown and Overall came back and pitched two successive shutouts, giving the National Leaguers the series, four games to one.

Warneke At Peak

Brown's victory in the fourth game was a four-hitter. Overall pitched the Tiger pack into the ground with his speed for a three-hit performance. Warneke's great exhibition in the opener of the series is one of the best in history. This year's Tigers are a fighting team. They were defeated last season by Frankie Frisch's Cardinals and the two Deans, and they don't mean to year. If a club ever was trying to be on the losing end of the score this win, the Cochrane clan was yesterday. Warneke, whose best stock in trade is a low, fast ball that skims past the batter's knees, was as great in that opener as Brown and Overall were back in 1908.

That 1908 World Series was something of a frost in attendance, a fact which is not likely to be repeated this year. The fifth and final game, played in Detroit, drew the smallest crowd in World Series history. The entire classic that year drew only about 60,000 fans. The previous year the Cubs and Tigers had met, and more than 80,000 turned out to watch the two clubs battle through five games.

It was in that 1908 series that the Cubs actually stopped the rallying Tigers by making four outs in one inning. The Detroiters had won the third game behind Mullin and were fighting in the fourth to tie up the series. The score stood, 2 to 0, in favor of the Cubs when O'Leary opened the sixth inning with a single. Sam Crawford followed with a single and O'Leary stopped at second. Ty Cobb came to bat and there seemed to be the making of a Tiger rally that might even the series at two victories apiece.

Ty laid down a bunt toward third base. Brown, the Chicago pitcher, jumped upon the ball like a cat and whipped it to third, forcing O'Leary. Rossman, the next batter, swung at Brown's first pitch and it went as a strike. Meanwhile, Crawford had strayed away from second base and Johnny Kling, Cub catcher, rifled the ball to second, where Tinker speared it and tagged Crawford before big Sam could return to the bag.

Four Out in Inning

There were two strikes on Rossman when Cobb made a dash for second. Kling lined the next pitch to second, but the throw was high. Evers, however, leaped into the air and speared the ball with his gloved hand and slapped it down on Cobb's ankle. "Out!" proclaimed the umpire.

But behind home plate Umpire Tommy Connolly was also waving a hand. That last pitch had been Rossman's third strike.

The 1935 Cubs have carried into the series the momentum that carried them to the National League pennant. While they were racing right down to the wire in a close struggle with the Cardinals, the Tigers were coasting to the wire in the American League. After the Bengals made certain of the flag, they experienced a letup. Manager Mickey Cochrane's problem is to get his players back into stride. The Cubs have taken the series in stride.

Schoolboy Rowe, another product of Arkansas, pitched well enough against Warneke to win an ordinary game, but the greatest pitcher in the world can't win without runs. Frank Demaree and Gabby Hartnett each made two hits for the Cubs. The former hit a home run in the ninth inning. That second first-inning run came as a result of Rowe's error.

Warneke equaled a World Series fielding record for pitchers in the opener, when he had eight assists. Nick Altrock, now a coach with Washington, had the same number of assists in one game of the classic of 1906 with the Chicago White Sox. The box score:

Chicago

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Galan, lf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Herman, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	3	0
Lindstrom, cf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hartnett, c	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Demaree, rf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
Cavarretta, 1b	3	0	0	0	17	0	0
Hack, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Jurges, ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Warneke, p	3	0	0	0	1	8	0
Totals	32	3	7	11	27	16	0

Detroit

White, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cochrane, c	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Gehringer, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Greenberg, 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	1
Goslin, lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fox, rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Rogell, ss	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Owen, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowe, p	3	0	1	2	0	3	1
Totals	31	0	4	6	27	8	3

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Chicago 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Runs batted in—Hartnett, Demaree. Earned runs—Chicago 2. Two-base hits—Galan, Fox, Rowe. Home run—Demaree. Sacrifices—Lindstrom, Cavarretta, Herman. Left on bases—Chicago 5, Detroit 8. First base on balls—Off Warneke 4 (Greenberg, Goslin, Owen, Gehringer). Struck out—By Rowe 8 (Galan, Hartnett, Jurges 2, Demaree, Cavarretta 2, Hack); by Warneke 1 (White). Double plays—Cochrane and Gehringer. Passed ball—Cochrane. Umpires—Moriarty (AL), at plate; Quigley (NL), first base; McGowan (AL), second base; Stark (NL), third base. Time—1h. 51m.

New Can-Am President Rumor Is Circulating

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Important happenings are expected in connection with the Canadian-American Hockey League meeting at the Hotel Lincoln over the week end. The meeting has been called to attend to the regular business and representatives of the International Hockey League are planning to be present for the purpose of deciding whether inter-league games will be advisable or not.

Rumor also clouds the air with possibilities of electing a new league president. Judge James J. Dooley of Providence, who succeeded Charles C. Clapp as president several years ago, has been devoting more and more time to other business pressure. The logical successor to Judge Dooley would be Arthur H. Ross, general manager of the Boston Bruins and Boston Cubs.

Since he took over the Bruin Cubs he has been active in promoting the Can-Am League affairs. Many times the league was at a point of complete collapse only to be revived through his efforts.

The makeup of the league for the coming season now calls for five teams, the same as last year, excepting that the Quebec team will move to Springfield. Boston, Providence, New Haven and Philadelphia will operate as usual, although the Cubs will play their home games at the Boston Garden instead of the Boston Arena.

Syracuse Back Lost

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3 (AP)—Ineligibility, the bugaboo of college football camps, struck at Syracuse University yesterday, removing big Steve Maicovic, triple-threat second-string back considered capable of replacing any man in the backfield and groomed at Jimmy Nolan's understudy at quarterback. The big junior from Johnstown was esteemed by Coach Vic Hanson one of the most accurate punters, runners and blockers at his command.

World Series Data

By the Associated Press

Attendance	47,391
Receipts	$145,432
Commissioner's share	$21,814.80
Players' pool	$74,170.32
Each club's share	$12,381.72
Each league's share	$12,381.72

(Federal tax not included.)

Sporting Around the Hub

Townshend Cup Holders Leading by One Stroke

PLAY in the annual women's club pairs Scotch foursome golf competition for the Townshend Cup continued today at the Belmont Spring Country Club. The holders of the cup, Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr. and Rosamond Vahey, playing for the Concord Country Club, led the field by one stroke when the 80 competitors teed off early today to complete the second half of the 36-hole tournament.

The Concord pair, playing alternate shots on the same ball, a style of foursome adopted this season as a departure from the customary best-ball game, covered the 6448-yard Belmont course in 85 strokes for the opening day's leadership. Miss Vahey is the present Massachusetts champion and Mrs. Baker is a past Bay State titleholder.

The second lowest pair yesterday scored an 86. They were Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore, the former Dorothy Hunter, and Mrs. William M. Ferris Jr., the former Harriet Ellison of the Brae Burn Country Club. The Weston Golf Club pair of Laura Robbins and Ruth Batchelder followed in third place with an 87.

★ ★ ★

Women's Field Hockey—The opening matches Saturday in the Boston Field Hockey Association interclub league schedule will be Wellesley vs. Adventurers, Commonwealth vs. Lynn and Melrose vs. Arlington.

The results of these matches and the others to follow will have no championship significance as it was voted last winter to abolish the Sears Cup competition and retire the cup.

Later in the season a selection committee, already named, will pick the All-Boston field hockey team to compete in the Northeast tournament of the United States Field Hockey Association in New York during the week end of Nov. 16.

★ ★ ★

Southpaws vs. Right-handers—Right-handed golf swingers will get a chance on Oct. 13 to display their ability against a group of unorthodox players when a team of the Bay State's best left-handers meet them on the Sandy Burr Country Club links in Wayland. There will be eight men on each team, with foursomes in the morning and singles in the afternoon.

★ ★ ★

Boston School Footballers Turn Out—Over 1000 boys reported to coaches at six of the 13 Boston public high schools soon after school opening this week. English High School, as usual, led in the number reporting, with 380.

The schedule opens this Saturday, with all 13 schools in action. Three twin bills will be played at Fenway, while English High visits Groton.

★ ★ ★

Freshman Oarsmen Report to New Coaches—William Lumpkin, former University of Wisconsin oarsman, will have complete charge of the Massachusetts Technology freshman rowing candidates, succeeding Al Dunning, who was not available this season.

The 150-pound first-year men will be in charge of Allen Latham, former Tech oarsman who rowed in the 1930 junior varsity eight. Latham succeeds Sydney Nashner.

Head Coach Bill Haines of the Tech varsity will have the entire fleet of eight-oared shells on the Charles River today for the first official workout.

★ ★ ★

World's Lightest Shell?—Otto Wolff, a Massachusetts Technology graduate, has on the racks at the M. I. T. boathouse what Bill Haines believes is the lightest shell in the world. The shell was built in Cambridge and weighs 25½ pounds, almost seven pounds lighter than the singles sculls of general usage. The boat is about five pounds lighter than the lightest sculls made by Sims at Putney-on-Thames, Eng. The hull of the Wolff craft is made of western cedar. Duraluminum was used in the making of the outriggers, seat rollers, braces, and even the bolts.

★ ★ ★

Public Address System at Harvard—Fans attending the opening game on Harvard's football schedule with Springfield College at the Stadium Saturday will be aided in following the play by a new public address system, over which will be given a play-by-play description of the game. Frank Ryan, Harvard publicity director, will be at the microphone Saturday, with Charley Dale as press announcer.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Noon Day Lunch
11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
The Andorra
330 Fifth Avenue
S. W. Corner 33rd Street
New York
Montague Court Cafeteria
Basement
16 Court Street
200 Montague Street
Brooklyn

CANTERBURY FOOD
is prepared by capable American women cooks in the "Home-Cooked" way—appetizing and attractively served
REASONABLE PRICES
CANTERBURY LUNCH
80 Nassau St., Between John and Fulton
11.00 a. m. to 2.30 p. m.

HELEN KINNAIRD
Luncheon 50c to 75c
Dinner 75c to $1.00
Only the Finest Food Delightfully Served
CLOSED SUNDAY
48 EAST 49TH STREET

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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HOME COOKING
CLOSED SUNDAY

extra delicious
Luncheon 50c Dinner 75c-$1.00
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The BROADMOOR
235 West 102nd Street at Broadway
LUNCHEON DINNER
All Day Sunday
MODERATE PRICES

PALMER'S OYSTER BAR
—2 West 49th—
Tout de suite Dinners
FOR TARDY THEATREGOERS
Ready French Casseroles at our Oyster Bar get you to the theatre on time.
Best Food—Unobtrusive Entertainment
Come Before or After the Play!

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

Whether it's
Tea for Two or Dinner at Eight
Thick, Juicy Steak Served on Sizzling Platter. $1.00
Betty Gould's
Parc Vendome 344 West 57th Street
Middletowne 150 East 48th Street

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays included)

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GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Leighton's RESTAURANT
Where Westchester Dines
90 Mamaroneck Avenue
(Half-way between Altman's and Keith's R.K.O. Theatre)
Catering and Bakery Depts.

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Paris and London Talk Plans for Mutual Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 3—Efforts to convert the current exchange of views between France and Britain on the naval question of the Mediterranean into something approaching a general Anglo-French defensive alliance are expected to dominate talks here late today betwen Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, and Pierre Laval, Premier of France.

The actual opening of military operations in Ethiopia has not diverted the center of interest from the reply which France is to make to Britain's question whether France would accord the aid of its fleet and the use of its naval bases in the event of unprovoked attack on British ships before the League has decided to take action. On the outcome of the negotiations on this question, it is held here, France's attitude at Geneva on sanctions will largely depend.

Seek Specific Promises

There are reliable indications that the French Government will seize this occasion to try to wring from Britain some more precise promise of automatic aid against Germany. The talks between M. Laval and Mr. Eden this evening are expected to center on this point.

Premier Laval's viewpoint and aims may be discerned from the following extract of an obviously inspired article published here today:

"The English proposition clearly aims at filling the gap in the system of collective security. From this viewpoint it is highly interesting provided it implies reciprocity on the English side.

"Geneva's Slowness"

"The slowness of Geneva procedure, which in certain circumstances might prove fatal, has always been the source of great preoccupation to French diplomacy. If England now proposes to remove this obstacle, France would, of course, not object, but on the contrary would gladly approve, provided this agreement was of a general nature and not confined to possible naval incidents in the Mediterranean.

"An entente on the period preparatory to putting into effect Article XVI, an entente which would be applicable not only in the naval sphere but on land and in the air as well, would prove extremely useful both to ourselves and to our allies in case for instance of the menace of war in the center of Europe originating from Germany.

Defensive Alliance

"Conceived on this general basis, a Franco-British accord of this kind would constitute in effect a sort of defensive Anglo-French alliance for maintenance of the peace of Europe and would reinforce London's guarantee resulting from the Locarno Treaty."

Faced with the actual outbreak of hostilities in Africa, French opinion shows today an increasingly strong tendency to shun military sanctions or any economic measure which might provoke a military clash. A boycott of Italy generally is envisaged as permissible but a blockade is dreaded.

Garment Workers Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—As 1500 women walked out of 16 men's clothing finishing shops here on Monday in a strike of protest against "chiseling" on NRA wages and hours, officials of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America stated that the Philadelphia membership of the union has contributed $100,000 toward a national defense fund of $1,000,000. Since the NRA was held unconstitutional, they said, women workers who under it were making $14.40 for a 36-hour week, are now in some cases working as much as 45 hours for as little as $10.

A Woman in the News

Wide World

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen
Diplomatist-United States Minister to Denmark

Mrs. Owen Is Seen With Her Daughter, Miss Helen Rudd Owen, at Right, and Miss Peggy Brenner, a Chum of Miss Owen, at Left

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Many men who adhere to the general hypothesis illustrated in the unquestionable fact that the Crusades would have been very irksome, not to say boring, if women had been allowed along, will be disappointed in the suggestion of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark, home for a holiday, who says she does not think women in diplomatic life merited being regarded as an impermanent phase of modernism or that fitness for important diplomatic charges is at all experimental.

Indeed, she says she thinks the time will speedily come when the three countries now having feminine representation in their diplomatic service will be joined by others, because it has been shown that women have definite capacities for statesmanship.

Not all women are suited for the diplomatic life, of course, she added, but then, not all women are suited to bake cakes or take stenographic dictation. But where you find the capacity for statesmanship, it is simply of a high order, and should properly be given its chance.

Social Legislation

Mrs. Owen, very cheerful and full of her characteristic enthusiasm for all the stimulating aspects of life about her, arrived in New York aboard the steamship Scanmaid, of the American Scantic Line, and expressed enthusiasm for the efforts of the New Deal to extend social legislation, particularly in the field of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

One reason for her being so keen on these particular phases of national life is that her post of duty is in a country where there is literally no such thing as aged poor at all. This is due to the fact that the Danes some years ago developed a system—a complicated, but a none the less effective one—in which trades are organized into groups which draw funds from reserves to which the state contributes.

Having watched very closely the activities of the New Deal in approximating a similar plan, Mrs. Owen said she had not the slightest doubt that, in a few years, the tragedy of aged people, compelled to work until dropped from employment because there was no proper provision made for them before that unpalatable point had been reached, would have disappeared from the United States.

Mrs. Owen is no stern-eyed diplomatist. When she went to her post in 1933, she took with her three children, three grandchildren, and, as base equipment, a concertina, a mouth organ or two, and an automobile camping trailer. She thought the concertina and mouth organs would be a surprise to the Danes and help to make friends quickly. The children and the automobile trailer were already old friends, for it was with the combination that Mrs. Owen first became acquainted with Danish people in the summer of 1931.

They all passed weeks "gallivanting" the length and breadth of Denmark and had a grand time. She made some speeches, too, and she found that to the Danes her father, William Jennings Bryan, was not unknown. Thus it was that when she was invited to make a speech, she seized the opportunity to show them how Mr. Bryan used to make speeches, which, as all who ever heard him will testify, was very brilliantly, indeed.

Mrs. Owen is home for two months' leave. She will go back to Denmark on Nov. 1. The last three days of her stay in the States she will pass at the White House, exchanging the most up-to-the-minute views with the President.

Italian Communiqué Announces Moves To Forestall Ethiopia

GENEVA, Oct. 3 (AP)—The text of the Italian note to the League of Nations today, as given out by the Italian delegation and signed by Fulvio Suvich, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, follows:

I have the honor to communicate the following:

The warlike aggressive spirit which has developed in Ethiopia among the leaders of soldiers, who have been demanding for some time past with insistence and who have succeeded in imposing war against Italy, has found its latest, fullest expression in an order for general mobilization announced by Ethiopia in its telegram of Sept. 28.

This order constitutes an immediate direct menace for Italian troops, with the aggravated circumstance of creation of a neutral zone—which was announced from Addis Ababa with special motives—which in reality is only a strategical movement destined to facilitate the gathering and aggressive preparation of Ethiopian troops.

The Italian Government had the honor to communicate in its "aide-memoire" of September, four documents proving acts of aggression continuously bloody, to which Italy has been subjected for the last 10 years.

In consequence of the order of general mobilization this aggression has taken on a volume of importance which is much more considerable, which manifestly involves more serious immediate danger, against which it is necessary to react without delay because of elementary reasons of security.

In presence of this situation the Italian Government has found itself compelled to authorize the supreme command in Eritrea to take necessary steps in defense.

Italians Get News Of War's Beginning Without Excitement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 3—Without a formal declaration of war or even breaking of diplomatic relations between Rome and Addis Ababa, hostilities have begun along the Italo-Ethiopian border, according to an official communiqué issued early this afternoon to the effect that Italian troops had crossed the Ethiopian frontier and occupied advanced posts beyond their line.

The first war bulletin does not mention which Ethiopian villages have been occupied, whether any resistance was met or whether the first advance is to be followed by a big offensive. But, evidently hostilities have commenced along both the Eritrean and Somaliland frontiers.

Bombarding Towns?

Messages from Ethiopia report that Italian airplanes have bombarded Adowa and Adigrat and fighting is in progress in Southern Tigré and north of Walwal.

After yesterday's big demonstration and Il Duce's speech, this development on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict was generally expected, and news of the opening of the Italian campaign in Ethiopia has been received calmly but without enthusiasm. Attention is now focused both on the progress of the military operations and on Geneva.

Expect Sanctions

Although in the communication sent today by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Fulvio Suvich, to the Secretary General of the League, Italy clearly holds Ethiopia to be the aggressor in the armed conflict, there is not much hope here that the Italian view will be accepted at Geneva. It was evident from Il Duce's address to the Italian nation yesterday that the Italian dictator is anticipating at least the enforcement of economic sanctions against his country.

Before giving final orders to the commanders of Italian troops in East Africa Il Duce wished to test once more the feelings of the Italian people and yesterday's response was indeed a tumultuous indorsement of this policy. Yesterday's demonstration was significant because it was attended not only by the Blackshirt followers of Premier Mussolini but by hundreds of thousands of Italians who are not members of the Fascist party but whole-heartedly support his campaign in Africa.

In consequence of yesterday's demonstration Il Duce can still claim the whole Italian nation behind him and that his decision has been approved in a national plebiscite of unprecedented importance.

Reich Stays Neutral On East African War But Opposes Sanctions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 3—Absolute neutrality will be Germany's attitude toward the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, according to reliable information here today.

Non-interference in the major affairs of Europe, unless they affect this country's vital interests, is the policy laid down by the rulers of the Third Reich. Germany, they consider, needs a few years in which to consolidate herself at home and to rear a generation truly imbued with the National Socialistic outlook on life and to complete a comprehensive program of rearmament on land and sea and in the air.

Germany will be as neutral as possible, also, since it desires neither permanently to lose Italy's friendship nor to alienate a future understanding with England, the basis of which was laid in the naval accord with Britain.

Regarding sanctions, it is considered almost certain that Germany will not join any such movement. Germany sees that though at the moment sanctions refer to the Mediterranean, France has an eye to their future application in the event of German action in Memel and Austria. So if Germany joined in applying sanctions she would be helping to build up a system which tomorrow might be directed against herself.

Norway Honors Work Of American Line In Past Quarter Century

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—A commercial link between the United States and Norway has been strengthened by the recent celebration in this country of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Norwegian American (Steamship) Line.

The Norwegian American Line, a private concern, was founded in 1910 and operated between Bergen, on the west coast of Norway, New York, other United States and Canadian ports.

During the World War the line provided an open way to Norway when all other routes were closed. It brought millions of tons of provisions into the country. Consequently the line was looked upon as a national concern and it inspired general confidence in Norway.

During its 21½ years of active service, 365,000 passengers have been carried safely across the ocean. Ships have been named after Norwegian fjords and among the largest are Stavangerfjord, 13,156 tons, and Bergensfjord, 11,013 tons.

Ethiopians Called To Defend Country

By the Associated Press

Addis Ababa, Oct. 3

THE text of the Ethiopian proclamation for mobilization, promulgated today by Chancellor Haile Wolderoufe, follows:

"Soldiers, group yourselves under your chiefs, obey them with one heart, repulse the invader!

"Those who because of infirmities or feebleness cannot participate actively in this sacred struggle can assist by their prayers.

"The opinion of the whole world is revolted by this unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia.

"God will be with us! Long live the Emperor and Ethiopia!"

Fearing Heads A. O. U. W.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 3 (AP)—Charles C. Fearing, of Boston, Mass., was named president of the Ancient Order United Workmen Congress and Boston was selected as the 1936 convention city at the concluding session of the annual convention yesterday.

Nautical Girl Scouts Learn About Clam Pie and Chanteys

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 (AP)—If the Girl Scout next door numbers among her possible daily good deeds how to bake a clam pie, sing a sea chantey, read a compass or dance a hornpipe, she probably has joined the "Mariners," one of Scouting's newest branches.

Mrs. C. Vaughan Ferguson, Schenectady, N. Y., chairman of the national mariner committee, was to tell about the year-old group later to the 1000 adult delegates attending the national Girl Scout council convention just opened here.

"It was an idea to keep the girls interested after they reach 15 and begin slipping away from Scouting," Mrs. Ferguson explained.

"The girls seem to love it and now we have 50 ships—groups, that is—and 727 members, in all parts of the country."

The Scouts themselves never own boats, in line with the general policy of stressing how to do things rather than own things, but through a "pilot committee" of adults they obtain the use of a boat on a stream, lake or other body of water near by. Dues are the same as for other Scouting groups, 50 cents a year.

A Mariner begins as a "midshipmate" and then progresses through ranks of "jack tar," "seaman" and "old salt." A glance at the mariner handbook would convince any landlubber the ranks mean something besides tying a few knots, dancing a hornpipe or singing a sea chantey. The girls can do that, too.

They learn marine "rules of the road," compass reading, parts of a ship, weather wisdom, sea lore, safety measures and first aid, sailing terms, buoy types, flags and a score of other things. And all Mariners must swim, and be able to take off shoes and stockings in the water.

Brown Company Trustees

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 3 (AP)—Three trustees were appointed Tuesday for the Brown Company, $74,000,000 lumber concern, at the first hearing of its petition for reorganization. Chosen by Federal Judge Peters were: Orton B. Brown of Berlin, N. H., general manager; Roland H. Spaulding of Rochester, N. H., former Governor of that State, and William B. Skelton, Lewiston attorney.

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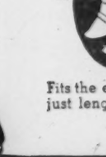
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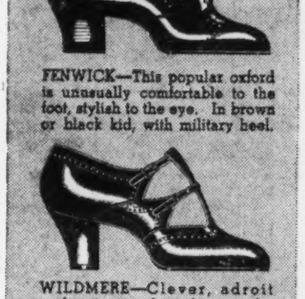
Visit one of the dealers listed below and you will find a wide variety from which to choose. Perfect fitting is assured because your whole foot is fitted—at 5 points—not just (1) length and (2) width, but at (3) waist, (4) instep, (5) heel. A made-to-measure fit in a ready-to-wear shoe. Choose from three heel heights. All styles of FREE TREADS are $10.00.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Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Hackensak, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Sutphin "L"
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morgansern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
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Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty, Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1549 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 791 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 13 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 293 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Meas. Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

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Delightful TO WEAR . . . .
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Craig Succeeds MacArthur As Army Chief of Staff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—With fuss and fanfare noticeably absent, Maj. Gen. Malin Craig was sworn in today as Chief of Staff of the Army.

General Craig, commandant of the war college and a veteran of two wars, was named by President Roosevelt yesterday to head the United States Army.

He succeeds Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who now is on his way to become military adviser to the new Philippine Commonwealth.

With the new office goes the title of a full generalship. Although definite arrangements have not been made, it was expected that General Craig will be sworn in today.

When word was flashed from the west coast today that President Roosevelt had picked General Craig for the army's top post, the General could not be reached for immediate comment. He was playing golf, which friends say is his favorite sport.

General Craig came into the army through the West Point route. He was born in St. Joseph, Mo., on Aug. 5, 1875, and graduated from the academy into a second lieutenancy in 1898.

Saw Service in Cuba and China

Immediately afterward he saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and in June, 1900, participated in the China Relief Expedition made necessary by the Boxer outbreak.

After service in various army posts in this country, he, upon American entrance into the World War in 1917, was assigned as chief of staff of the 41st division and sailed with that outfit for France.

Later he became chief-of-staff of the first army corps, serving in that position until the armistice was signed. Then he marched into Germany as chief-of-staff of the Army of Occupation.

Upon his return to the United States in 1919, he served as director of the Army War College during 1920-21 and as commandant of the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Kan., in 1921-23.

In 1924 he was promoted to Major General and made chief of cavalry for two years, and then assigned as assistant chief-of-staff for an additional two years.

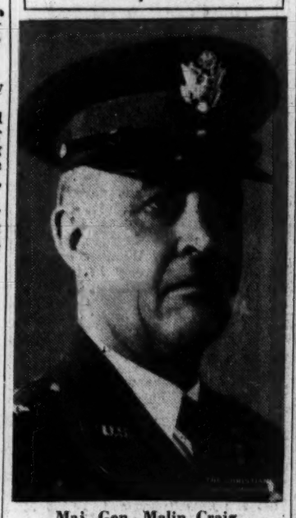
Varied Commands

Since that time he has commanded the fourth corps area at Atlanta, the Panama division, the Panama Canal department, and the ninth corps area at San Francisco, until January of this year when he was assigned as commandant of the Army War College.

His World War record was described as outstanding. General Craig was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services" as chief of staff of a division, a corps, and an army in France and in Germany. He also received the legion of honor and Croix de Guerre of France, Order of the Bath of England, Order of the Crown of Belgium, and Order of the Crown of Italy.

Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, who frequently was mentioned with Craig as a possible successor to General MacArthur, will remain as deputy chief of staff.

Army Head



Maj. Gen. Malin Craig

Moon Is Rising Plenty And Often as Song Title

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, which keeps tab on all the songs which are played over the radio and how often, announced last night that "Mother" and "I Love You" are still the top as far as titles go.

The society has in its possession 306 songs entitled "Mother" and 203 "I Love You's."

The "Moon" as a title rose quite a bit in the past year, as the society noted that six songs dealing with various lunar attractions were included on the list of the tunes played most times over the air.

The 85 leading songs were played 1,255,669 times over the air the last year.

Only two of the 85, "Tea for Two," and "Limehouse Blues," were written more than 10 years ago, the society said in declaring that the radio has cut drastically into the sales of sheet music.

Alberta Cabinet Starts Structure Of Social Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 2—The happenings of the week in Edmonton have tended to convince the Social Credit Government that the pathway of an administration is not one strewn with roses. Signs of gathering difficulties are seen on the horizon in many quarters. But despite this fact the Cabinet is moving forward in its promised program.

Reorganization of the various departments has been one of the outstanding features of developments during the week. Resignations, requested and otherwise, stand out among the happenings. Alex Ross, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, has finally resigned his post at Premier Aberhart's request and Dr. Victor W. Wright, Calgary, has been named to succeed him. Dr. Wright is a personal friend of the Premier and his name has been associated with some pending appointment ever since the administration went into office.

Several Resignations

The resignation of Fred Smailes, civil service commissioner, was also requested by Premier Aberhart, and tendered, and A. L. Sweeney of Calgary, purchasing agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway in that city, has been appointed to take Mr. Smailes' place. These resignations and appointments are the forerunners of others, it is thought in the capital.

Drastic changes in the administration methods of relief in the province are pending also, and Premier Aberhart announced that the system would be completely reorganized. He hinted that the thin edge of the Social Credit dividend payments might be commenced with the recipients on relief.

Prosperity Bonds

Perhaps the most interesting announcement of the week from the Social Credit administration was that which forecast the issue of prosperity bonds before the year ends. Premier Aberhart made it clear that what was intended was the raising of money from the citizens of Alberta and not from outside sources. "This will keep the interest payments moving within the Province instead of benefiting outsiders," he said.

One prominent politician and public man commented on the announcement: "Now we will see how many people are ready to back their votes for Social Credit up with financial support."

Liberals are pressing for an early session of the Legislature and at a meeting in Edmonton they declared that, in view of Premier Aberhart's addresses in the East in which he is said to have stated conditions in Alberta are deplorable, some early action should be taken to give the Legislature an opportunity to deal with the remedy for these conditions.

Clergy Defend Thrift

Church opinion has been stirred up a bit by newspaper propaganda in criticism of an address given before a service club by Premier Aberhart, in which he is said to have declared that the "virtues" of thrift and industry have nearly brought the world to ruin and the things that should replace them are service and co-operation. Clergymen have been asked by reporters for their opinion, and several take the Premier to task for his utterance, saying Mr. Aberhart is wrong.

The Premier smilingly explains: "My reference was to abnormal saving without regard to service and co-operation. The Premier says openly he does not owe his election ti anything thee press did for him.

Publisher Convicted On Libel Charge

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 3 (AP)—Nelson Rounsevell, publisher of the Panama American, was convicted yesterday by a federal jury in the Canal Zone District Court of a libel charge resulting from his criticism of conditions at Fort Clayton. He will be sentenced Friday.

Louis Waldman of New York, Rounsevell's attorney, gave notice of appeal.

Mr. Rounsevell was acquitted of another charge, by a directed verdict on Sept. 18.

In summarizing his case today, defense attorney Waldman declared the "best newspapers in America are those which criticize," and asserted Mr. Rounsevell deserved "public commendation for trying to render a public service."

Competitors Named For Lee Sculpture

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3 (AP)—Six sculptors were named today for a limited competition to decide which of them shall do a heroic statue commemorating the last meeting of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate generals.

A bequest of $100,000 for the erection of the memorial was left by the late J. Henry Ferguson of Baltimore.

Charles Morris Howard, chairman of the committee named by the testator, said that the sculptors selected are Hans Schuler, Baltimore; Lee Laurie, Edward McCartan and Paul Mamship, New York; F. William Sievers, Richmond, and Mrs. James Earle Frazer, Westport, Conn.

The statue will depict Lee and Jackson at their last meeting at Chancellorsville, shortly before Jackson was mortally wounded. It will be of bronze and greater than life size.

Attack on Validity Of Utility Act Filed

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3 (AP)—A double-edged attack on the validity of the Public Utility Holding Company Act was made in a brief filed in United States District Court yesterday by counsel for trustees of the American States Public Service Company.

"The real intent of the act is to regulate without discrimination both interstate and intrastate activities," the brief asserted. "Congress is attempting to obtain new powers by forcing submission" and added "the attempted denial of the right to use the mails is unconstitutional."

Prague Lifts Ban On German Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

AFTER a prohibition extending over more than two years, Czechoslovak authorities have given permission for four German newspapers to be allowed into the country, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurter Zeitung, Kölnische Zeitung and the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten.

No leading newspaper from Czechoslovakia, whether printed Czech or German, has been allowed in Germany for many months past.

Obliging Hybrid Train Halts To Retrieve Passenger's Hat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KECSKEMÉT, Hungary — Hungarian farmers around here are proud of their train, even though its engine is only an antique automobile on railroad wheels drawing a wagon fitted with six park benches. But it has to some extent banished the bogey of complete isolation for scattered farms.

When recently a small party of tourists were being carried by the train, one of the women passengers lost her hat, the train stopped and slowly "steamed" back to look for the lost hat. When it was found at last, the train proceeded merrily again, to the cheers of the passengers.

Kecskemét itself is one of the largest towns of Hungary, situated between the Danube and the Tisza 50 miles from Budapest. It has a population of some 82,000 inhabitants.

This district is mostly occupied with agriculture and fruit growing. Therefore it has been called the fruit garden of Europe. The chief products are peaches and apricots. Primeval pastoral life is still flourishing on the outskirts of the town.

Cotton Exports Larger

NEW YORK—Exports of American cotton were larger last week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 136,000 bales, compared with 117,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 568,000 bales, compared with 629,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

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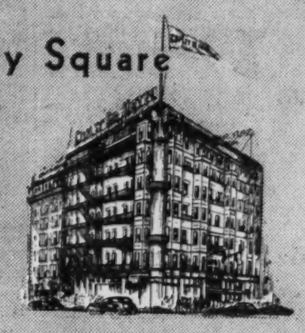

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Boston's Rebuilt COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL
AT HUNTINGTON AVENUE AND EXETER STREET
Edward B. Hanson, Manager

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

appointed a subcommittee of noted jurists, which meets tomorrow to draft the Council report. The Council itself meets on Saturday.

Anthony Eden, leaving London for Geneva, carried in his pocket Britain's recommendations—said to include an economic boycott, but no military measures or blockades. He also carried the united support of Britain's three great political units—the Labor, Conservative and Liberal parties.

Premier Laval, buoyed up by assurance (via London) that Reichsführer Hitler will not attempt to profit from the débacle, plans to meet Mr. Eden at once. French opinion is reassured as to economic sanctions by the Mussolini speech, virtually promising they will not be received as acts of war.

Thus, for the first time in its history, the League looked its Covenant and sanctions squarely in the face, and approached its decision.

Council summoned to vote sanctions: Page 1.

Longshoremen—Claim Upper Hand in Strike

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Minor disorders occurred on the New Orleans waterfront yesterday, but the longshoremen's strike failed to halt loading and unloading of many vessels. Union leaders announced, however, that the loading was in vain. Members of the International Longshoremen's Association in other ports, they said, will refuse to unload ships that were sent from New Orleans by nonunion labor. Or from Gulfport, Mobile or Pensacola, where the strike is in progress.

Night Silence—LaGuardia Commends Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One thing marred Father Knickerbocker's first night under the noise curfew. The rain rained. (But as quietly as possible, to be sure.)

Apart from the pattering on the roof, Mayor LaGuardia this morning submitted that the noise abatement program had got off to "a very good start." What with police showing 2 a. m. home-goers the way to close the front door, and some 1273 motorists and other night owls given warnings, it was evident to those about that Father Knickerbocker meant business.

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, was prompt with her compliments. It was an "important work," she wrote the Mayor; trolley cars, yelling boys, squealing brakes and hand organs had made lecturing and studying "almost impossible."

As for the record area in quietness, Coney Island was awarded the palm by the police. At this cold-snap season, it is chiefly notable for clams.

Planetarium—Opens at American Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A fabulous artificial heaven is ready for the public today, with the opening of the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History. At a preview last night, a cosmic ray from the interstellar vastness unveiled a firmament shorn of space and time. Centuries were compressed into minutes and the planetary universe rearranged at will by means of an engenious optical instrument that cost a fortune.

Charles Hayden, the philanthropist, whose bounty purchased the $150,000 projection apparatus, handed the control key to F. Trubee Davison, president of the museum, and the cosmic rays began to reverberate like rain on a tin roof. Absolute blackness was transformed into a cloudless starry realm. A year's change in the sky wheeled past in three minutes.

Girl Scouts—Council Nominates Mrs. Hoover

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the former President, was formally presented today as unanimous nominee for president of the National Girl Scout Council, at the annual convention here.

Income Tax—Over $1,000,000,000 Collected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Federal income in the first three months of the present fiscal year has piled up a new peace-time record, with a total collected of over $1,000,000,000. This compares with income of $966,890,556 in the corresponding period of last year.

Federal expenses, however, were bigger than income even at the increased amount, the total outlay in the fiscal year to Oct. 1 being $1,850,366,968.

U. S. Offers to Help New York Rid State of Crime

Attorney General calls attention to need for more effective enforcement methods and personnel. Appellate judge favors elimination of present jury exemptions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3—Governor Lehman's conference on crime, the criminal and society went into its final session here today with an offer by Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, of complete co-operation between the Federal Department of Justice and the State if New York would improve its anticrime methods.

Justin Miller, speaking for Mr. Cummings, stressed the need for a more effective law enforcement system, legislative reorganization of governmental structures dealing with crime, administrative development of enforcement personnel through better methods of selection, training and discipline, promotion, tenure and removal. Central organization and leadership were necessary, he added.

$20,000,000,000 Yearly for Crime

The present per capita cost of crime in the United States was placed at $125 by Col. Ralph C. Tobin, president of the Commercial Crime Commission. Colonel Tobin added that the annual crime bill was in excess of $20,000,000,000.

Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals urged elimination of the present jury exemptions.

The public enemy law enacted by the last Legislature was defended by several speakers and the setting up of offices where persons could file their fingerprints also was advocated following an address along the same line by Governor Lehman last night.

Parole Under Attack

Parole came up for strong attack and equally strong defense at the meeting last night, Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; Dr. Joseph W. Moore, chairman, and Joseph A. Canovan of the State Parole Board, being its chief defenders, and Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner of New York City, its strongest opponent.

Mr. Bates declared that despite abuses which were known to exist parole must be regarded as an integral part of any penal system.

Recalling that possibly no governmental activity had been more severely criticized or less understood than the system of parole, Mr. Bates declared it would be a mistake to condemn the whole system because it had been "occasionally maladministered."

Declared Correct in Theory

"The theory behind parole is correct," he said. "Whenever a prisoner has finished his allotted time in prison and the occasion comes when he must be discharged, it is safer for the community and better for him that he is discharged under the strict supervision of the parole system. Some slight leeway in the actual time of discharge must be provided in order that a job, a home and other necessary arrangements be completed contingent upon the prisoner's release.

Wide World

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York

Thomas E. Dewey Special Prosecutor

Mooney Attorneys Deny Testimony Of Deceased Witness

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Tom Mooney's attorneys attempted today to prove false the testimony of a long-deceased witness in the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing case, after pleading anew with the United States Supreme Court to take jurisdiction.

The convicted bomber's attorneys planned to continue the present habeas corpus hearing—which they termed a travesty—at least until the national tribunal rules on the protest filed yesterday.

Today's contemplated movements all related to the testimony at Mooney's trial of Frank Oxman, an Oregon rancher who now is dead, that he saw the life-termer at the scene of the bombing, where 10 were killed. Oxman, Mooney claimed, was at a ranch 100 miles from the scene of the bombing. F. H. Tharp, then a private detective who supposedly located Oxman, was among the witnesses called.

In the surprise application yesterday in Washington, Mooney's counsel asked permission to file an original habeas corpus action, and contended the San Francisco proceedings "cannot afford petitioner an adequate corrective judicial process."

Warren K. Billings, convicted with Mooney, ended his lengthy testimony yesterday with the declaration, "I am of the opinion, in fact I know, I was framed." Mooney contended his conviction was on perjured testimony.

Customs, restraining him from collecting $5800 tax on 4000 bags of Indian rice consigned to the soup company from Rotterdam. A hearing is appointed for Oct. 7.

This is the first attack on the constitutionality of this tax which, because it puts a levy on imported farm products, has sometimes been called "the farmer's tariff."

The constitutionality of the processing tax has already been challenged by various groups. Like it, the compensating tax is authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Sec. 15 of which provides for the assessment on imported farm products of a tax "equal to the amount of the processing tax in effect, with respect to domestic processing into such article at the time of importation."

The rice was released to the soup company by the customs authorities when a bond for the amount of the tax was posted on Monday.

Cities Ask How to Support Federal-Built Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—When a city gets a fine new swimming pool built with federal funds, the next problem is "who will take care of the upkeep?" Many cities which have received recreation facilities such as tennis courts, toboggan slides, bathing beaches, and baseball diamonds, built by the National Government to give work to the unemployed, are now trying to figure out where to get funds to keep them going.

These facts were aired at the opening session of the National Recreation Congress held here this week. Cities in the United States have made more strides in the last few years in the improvement of their recreation facilities than in the past generation, it was reported at the congress.

"Leadership must be recruited and trained in larger numbers in order to provide service to increased thousands who now have unused time," declared C. E. Reed, director of the field department of the National Recreation Association. "With this great increased recreation program in city parks we are going to be compelled to depend more upon volunteer workers."

Many solutions were offered for the problem of cities finding ways to keep up their new recreation facilities which many agree are needed for the people with more time. One city found it more economical to rearrange plans of landscaping so that a power lawn mower could be put into use to replace the old-fashioned type.

Some leaders urged charging a small fee for use of swimming pool and other special features. R. S. Marshall, superintendent of parks and recreation in Birmingham, Ala., told of a big dramatic pageant staged by the park system there, where 35 cents was charged and 9000 people turned out to see it, indicating that people are willing to pay a small fee for good entertainment. Others agreed that the fee idea was a good one.

The initiation must come from the people and the demand for the upkeep of park facilities must come from the people, according to Charles English, executive secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia. Even though cities are short of funds, if there is enough demand from the people for these recreational facilities, Mr. English said, there would be a way of finding it in the city budget.

George D. Butler of the National Recreation Association, told of the unusual developments in many cities of park and recreation facilities. Reading, Penna., has built a remarkable mountain park for picnickers and hikers, all out of emergency funds, he said. Cincinnati has acquired new acreage and built tennis courts, athletic fields. New York City has acquired many land and developed many new areas. Birmingham has constructed community center buildings for neighborhod meetings. All of this has come out of federal emergency funds, Mr. Butler said.

Finished Steel Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iron Age composite for finished steel, which had been unchanged at 2.124 cents a pound since July, 1934, has advanced to 2.130 cents as a result of the $1 a ton rise in the base price of bars. The composite for scrap steel has risen from $12.75 to $12.83 a gross ton, due to an advance in heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh.

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Our farms and model dairy plant are close to Boston, allowing us to deliver Deerfoot Farms Milk a whole day fresher than most others. It is pasteurized the best way—*after* it is sealed in the bottle. Nothing can touch it till you remove the cap. To order, telephone Highland 1857 or Framingham 3620. Deerfoot Farms Co., Southborough, Mass.

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Our own special herds of Guernsey cattle produce the distinctive Deerfoot Farms Golden Guernsey Milk. Its deep yellow color, its unusually rich creamy taste and nourishment value, make it the favorite in many homes.

Deerfoot Farms Milk

Taking PWA Work Out of Politics Urged by Pastor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 3—When President Roosevelt returns to the White House, he will find awaiting him there a letter from the Rev. Dr. C. Waldo Cherry, pastor of one of the leading Presbyterian churches in this section of Pennsylvania, in reply to the President's query to the clergy in various parts of the country asking for personal reports on their observations of conditions.

Dr. Cherry submits recommendations for changes in the Public Works Administration, finding that "there is great and increasing objection to the way it is administered." The whole public works program should be taken out of politics, he declares, and voices the view that the Works Progress Administration should be reorganized and "its work assigned by people who have first-hand knowledge of the community.

"Unless the Government's program is to be further discredited, it should be recruited from the possibilities of chiseling and profiteering," he declares.

"There is a deep and growing conviction in the minds of our people that the Government's program of relief and public works have been taken advantage of for political ends," he continues. "In Pennsylvania today there are some thousands of people who have been discharged from state offices because of a change in the state administration and because they belong to the wrong party.

"When a ruling goes forth from the State Welfare Administration of Pennsylvania, with the concurrence of the Governor, that none of the unfortunates who have been discharged from state offices shall have employment in any of the offices of the state welfare organization, it is not strange that people are suspicious of the motives which lie behind this ruling."

Dr. Cheery says he finds considerable opinion among thoughtful people that the whole matter of old-age insurance should become a matter of state enactment—not a function of the National Government.

Good news! FRESH CRANBERRIES on sale now

Free recipe cards at grocery and fruit stores selling

Eatmor Cranberries

Dr. Hutchins Defends College as Place For Youth to Get Ideas

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, told parents of the nation last night they should "keep their children home" if they were "unwilling to have them enter the world of ideas."

But, he added, in a radio speech over a coast-to-coast hookup, even at home "they will not be safe."

Newspapers, books, radio and the movies send ideas to them, he said, "and it has never been possible to insulate young people from the world."

"If they must meet new ideas sometime," he declared, "it would seem the part of wisdom to have them meet those new ideas (in college) where they are fairly presented by intelligent people who have no ax to grind.

"If their conversation is disquieting when they come home for their first vacation, remember that their education is not complete, that they have learned only a small fraction of many subjects, the rest of which they will learn as they go on."

Recreation Advised As Curriculum Study

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The inclusion of recreation in the curriculum of education was recommended to the National Recreation Congress here yesterday by Dr. Philip L. Seman, chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission.

Dr. Seman put recreation in the same class as reading, writing, history and geography. "I believe," said he, "it is more important than these subjects."

Lee Hammer, director of the Russel Sage Foundation, New York, and Ralph Treadwell, senior emergency relief project director in New York, deplored the national connotation placed on the term "boon-doggling." Hammer said it was coined to indicate the manufacture of things of value out of worthless materials.

"We made checker boards out of boxes furnished by New York stores, and it was not uncommon to see from 15 to 20 unemployed men or boys playing checkers at the tables they had built. The checkers were made from broom handles sawed into small rounds, and then painted," he said.

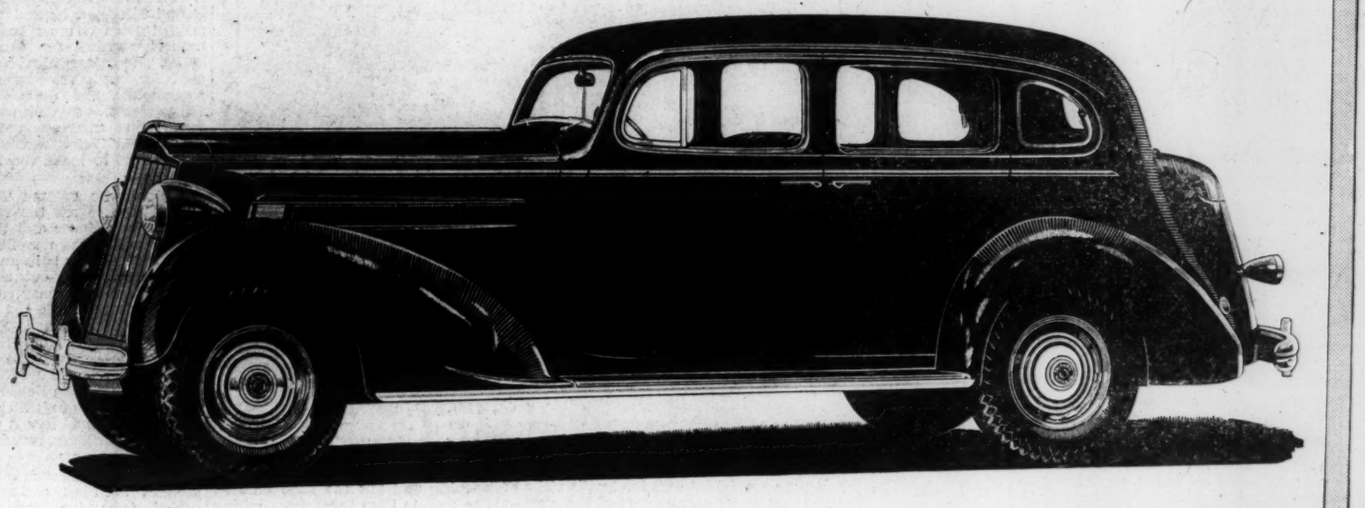
Soup Company Fights Import Tax on Rice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—Challenging the constitutionality of another feature of the New Deal; the Campbell Soup Company began a fight in the U. S. District Court here on Monday against payment of "compensating taxes." Judge William H. Kirkpatrick issued a temporary injunction against the Collector of

Presenting the

PACKARD 120 *for 1936*



The 1936 Packard 120 Touring Sedan for Five Passengers, One of Seven Attractive Body Styles

TRY TO FIND ITS EQUAL!

WE HONESTLY believe that *not one* other new car for 1936 can match, dollar for dollar, the quality, performance and pride of ownership that is offered you by the new 1936 Packard 120.

For this car that, in its first year almost swept to first place in its price class, is now *a car that is better still.*

No other car can give you all these things this year

We do not believe that any other car can duplicate the new 1936 Packard 120's truly unbelievable riding comfort.

We do not believe any other car of comparable size and weight can accelerate so fast—and with such uncanny quietness and smoothness.

We do not believe that any other car in America will give you more years of service, or remain so free from trouble—unless you choose a higher priced Packard.

We do not believe that it is possible to find greater operating economy in any other car of comparable weight and power.

We do not believe that more real comfort and luxury have ever been built into a car made to sell for less than $2000.

No other car can give you this for thirty years

"The lines of a Packard never wear out." *Can you say as much for any other car?*

No. For Packard's unchanging lines have given Packard a distinguished identity that has taken thirty years to achieve. It would take any other car an equal period.

No other car can ever give you this

No other car can give you the prestige that Packard stands for. Yet the Packard name is yours without an added premium.

For you can buy a new 1936 Packard 120 almost as easily as you can buy one of the lowest-priced cars. Any Packard dealer will be glad to prove this to you with actual figures.

And the Packard 120's long mechanical life and long style life make it a car it is sensible to buy out of income.

Go to your Packard dealer and inspect the new 1936 Packard 120. You will find that not only has a great car been made greater, but that no other car can satisfy you.

HEAR LAWRENCE TIBBETT, America's favorite baritone, every Tuesday night, 8:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time—Columbia coast-to-coast network.

$990 TO $1115 AT DETROIT

(Standard Accessory Group Extra)

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

At the Sign of the Red Pale

William Caxton, First English Printer

IS IT because we know so little about him as a boy that there is always a glamour about William Caxton, our first English printer? That his name was William Caxton and that he lived in the "weeld" of Kent about 500 years ago, is all we know of his early life. Nobody, it seems, took the pains to write down anything about him, nor is there a picture of him anywhere in the world, which seems strange to us now, since he was the one who helped make it possible for so many descriptions, records, and pictures of others to be kept from his time down to ours.

The very first record we have of him is in 1438 when, at the age of 17, he was apprenticed to a rich wool mercer of London. This wool mercer was Robert Large, afterward Lord Mayor of London. So anyone can see that being apprenticed to a man of such importance was a very fine thing for this young man.

Indeed, this may serve as a sort of fact-portrait of him, the kind of portrait he could leave without the assistance of any artist. This fact-portrait says to you that William Caxton, at the age of 17, was industrious, trustworthy, of attractive appearance, and with a businesslike and sensible manner. For a man like Robert Large must have been very choice as to the type of young man he took into his business, and even into his very household, for a period of seven years, "to feed him and clothe him and teach him well and truly his art and craft," according to his oath. When Caxton was 24 years old, he went to Bruges in Flanders and there engaged in the wool business in which he had been so well trained.

Bruges—A World Port

At that time Bruges was the market center of Europe. Goods were brought there from all the countries of the then-known world. It was said that as many as seven hundred ships sailed from Bruges daily. It was also said that people used to flock to this city just to see the strange-looking merchants from faraway countries, to get a peep at the peculiar wares they brought, and to pick up news from all the corners of the world, which would be common talk in Bruges before a whisper of it reached the other cities of Europe.

Caxton went to Bruges as a young man and left it a mature and experienced wool mercer of 47. He must have abundantly fulfilled the promise of his splendid youth, for so capable and trustworthy was he that, when he left Bruges, it was upon a very important mission for his King. It was a business mission. He was sent to the Court of Burgundy to negotiate a new treaty of commerce with the new ruler, Charles the Bold, who had just succeeded his father, Philip.

Now, Philip of Burgundy, during his lifetime had spent a great deal of time and money collecting a vast library. For years and years he had kept writers and translators in all the other countries gathering books for his library, which was said to be the greatest in the world.

Caxton liked to read. He understood three languages. He had spent a great part of his leisure time in Bruges translating books from other languages into English. Imagine what it must have meant to him here in Burgundy, with much leisure time on his hands, to be suddenly given free access to the marvelous library that King Philip had spent his life collecting. It is little wonder that, after the negotiations for the King of England were completed, we find Caxton remaining at the Court of Burgundy in the employ of Princess Margaret as a sort of translator and copyist. For Margaret was an English girl, the younger sister of King Edward IV who had sent Caxton on his fortunate mission.

Almost at once Caxton began to reinvestigate what he had been hearing from time to time about this new way of printing. At Bruges he probably heard of everything of importance that went on in the world, especially after he had been made "Governor of the English Nation Beyond the Sea" as English traders in foreign countries called the leader or president of the association in which they worked together.

An Enthusiastic Apprentice

Some say that King Edward employed Caxton to learn the art of printing, hire skilled workmen, and bring them to England. Certainly it would have been a wise thing for a king to do, and certainly he must have, at least, known and approved of what Caxton did.

Caxton left his delightful employment at the Court of Burgundy and at the age of forty-eight or nine, reapprenticed himself, just as if he were a youth again, to learn the art of printing as thoroughly as he had learned the wool trade.

Printing itself was not, of course, a new idea, nor a new art entirely. The Babylonians, the Romans, and the Egyptians, all had printed after a fashion. In the ruins of Pompeii a loaf of bread was found on which was printed the name of the baker and the qualities of the loaf. Then there are the Chinese who are believed to have practiced block-printing for over a thousand years, just as they do today.

But what William Caxton set out to learn was this new printing with metal movable type with which Gutenberg had printed his Bibles so beautifully that they have not been surpassed even today. In many countries this printing was advancing in spite of persecution. Caxton was determined to take it into England.

And that was exactly what he did.

Caxton had been away from England 30 years when he returned and opened up his printing shop in Westminster. No one quite knows, even yet, just why he chose the place he did for his shop. It was in the old chapel, a part of Westminster Abbey that had once been an almonry, a place where alms were distributed. A record of that time says merely this:

"William Caxton brought it (the art of printing) into England and was the first that practiced it in the sayde Abbey." And the sign by which his shop was located was a red pale, a sign probably used before he came.

It is generally believed by many persons who have made a close study of the works that Caxton printed, that his "Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers" was the first book printed on English soil. But later, he printed the works of Chaucer, Lydgate, Gower and all the native English poetry then in existence. He tried to print something to suit all classes of readers. For the knights and noblemen he printed his "History of Troy" and "Morte d'Arthur"; for the less learned he printed simple rules of manners, now delightful reflections on the manners of his time; for the children he printed the story of "Reynard the Fox" and Aesop's fables.

The clergy, in power at the time, did not approve of printing. The Vicar of Croydon had said, "We must root out printing or printing will root out us."

Nevertheless, Caxton was not disturbed in his little shop where he said he was only trying to make an honest living. And many of the clergy themselves bought his pamphlets of sermons and other religious publications.

EVANTHA CALDWELL

© Sport & General

Models That Encourage Comradeship

THE fascination of the Model Engineer Exhibition, held annually in the Horticultural Hall, London, is not wholly confined to the models themselves. It is, rather, the sense of comradeship that draws together the schoolboy and the grandfather, and links the barrister with the blacksmith and the retired naval officer with the bank clerk.

The exquisitely constructed models—in many cases so small that it seems incredible that hands can have made them—have stories to tell of long periods spent in a corner of a wash-house, in a small back room, at a kitchen table, on taxicab stands, or at sea; of dinner hours devoted to the making of a 1-inch-scale traction engine; of every spare moment during the space of three years given to the building of a 2' x 6" railway locomotive; of 300 hours spent by a boy of 18 on the construction of a model cinema organ, and of precious minutes snatched between journeys by a commercial traveler in order to fashion a little ship.

One might have thought that model makers would produce objects connected with their trade or profession, but in many cases this is not so. Why, one asks oneself, did a bank clerk choose to make a railway milk van, or a policeman a tank engine, or a builder's laborer a bombing plane, or a sleeping-car attendant an Atlantic liner? Was it in order to break the monotony of beating up omelets that a cook made a model of the Forth Bridge? And was the omnibus driver so tired of the route he traversed every day that he fixed his attention on the Santa Maria? There are, however, many budding engineers and skilled mechanics and inventors among the exhibitors who have been "trying out" their own ideas on the models they are showing.

While a visitor was examining the display in the Nautical Section an attendant called attention to a particularly fine model of an old British man-o'-war which had been highly praised by experts. It was the work of a London taxicab driver who had built it, for the most part, while waiting for fares on the cab rank, a penknife doing duty as a tool. He had never been to sea, but had acquired his knowledge of ships from pictures in newspapers. Another model in the same section, the work of a painter and decorator, told of a long-suffering wife, the deck of the boat having been made out of her chopping-board, the funnel and casing from the leg of a bedstead, and the furnishings from her sewing basket.

The youngest entrant this year is a 10-year-old member of the Boy Scouts, who has made a non-flying model of an air liner entirely out of odds and ends he found at home and with very little workshop equipment. A scale model Avro Cadet 3-Seater Biplane is the work of a 14-year-old schoolboy whose only tools were a penknife, scissors, pliers, chisel and glass-paper. The dashboard was made from a cocoa tin, the wind screen from film negatives, and the struts from hairpins.

The Stamp Corner

Stamp Celebrates Completion of South African Bridge

By Frank L. Wilson

MANY engineering achievements have been honored by special issues of postage stamps and it is not surprising that the completion of the 12,000-foot bridge over the lower Zambesi River, in southeast Africa, should be distinguished in this way. The new bridge allows the direct transportation of products, both import and export, between British Nyasaland, which is one of the most productive tropical areas of the British Empire, and the port of Beira and eliminates the slow and limited ferrying across the Zambesi River at this point. During the past few years the ferrying operation has been both laborious and expensive, reaching the maximum of approximately 37,000 tons. During the dry season the Zambesi River presented many problems; the terminal points of the ferry had to be shifted and often the railway spur tracks had to be extended to meet the vagaries of the river. The last span of the bridge was placed on Oct. 12, 1934, and the bridge consists of an 1847-foot approach viaduct, six approach spans, thirty three main and seven intermediate spans, all totaling 12,064 feet.

The Companhia de Mocambique issued a one escudo stamp during August on which is pictured this beautiful bridge. Although the bridge affects directly the neighboring territory of Nyasaland, work in connection with it, such as deepening of channels and building of deep water wharves, has been advantageous to the adjacent country.

Various Foreign Stamp Issues

The progress of railroading is shown on the new set issued by Belgium. The set pictures the early type of steam engine, "Le Belge," and the most modern, the streamlined engine of today.

The first of the franc value stamps showing the profile portrait of King Leopold has also been issued in Belgium. This is the 1 franc carmine rose, and it is of a larger size than the lower value current stamps.

Bulgaria has honored the memory of King Ladislaus Varnentchek with a set of five values. The 1L yellow-brown pictures Jan Hunyadi, the 2L purple and 7L blue Ladislaus Varnentchek, the 4L orange the Narnensis Monument and the 14L the passing of Varnentchek.

The four Leopold kings of Belgium are portrayed on the new set of Belgian Congo stamps commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the colony. The kings portrayed are Leopold I, Leopold II, Albert I and Leopold III.

Ecuador honored the anniversary of Simon Bolivar at Quito by erecting a monument to his memory and at the same time overprinting the 1930 issue of commemoratives in various colors with the words "Inauguracion Monumento a Bolivar Quito, 24 de Julio de 1935." The set was issued July 24, 1935, and consisted of eight values, from the 5c to the 5S.

Luxemburg in connection with the Esch Philatelic Exhibition has reissued the 1928 2FR stamp on watermark paper and imperforate. A surtax of 50c is added to help defray expenses of the exhibition.

Mexico has commemorated the federalization of the State of Chiapas with a single stamp on which appears the dates "1824-1935." This is a 10c value of deep blue color.

The first trip of the Polish motorship Pilsudski, pride of the Gdynia American Line, was honored by Poland with a 15gr gray-green stamp showing a view of the ship under full steam.

Russia, in connection with the Third International Congress of Iran Art and Archaeology, held recently at Leningrad, has issued a series of four stamps of large format. The values were the 5, 10, 15 and 35k and all of one design.

Switzerland, according to Stamps magazine, will issue the regular "Pro-Juventute" stamps this year and these will comprise four values as usual. The designs will portray girls from the cantons of Basel, Lucerne and Geneva and the fourth a portrait of the philosopher Stefano Franscini. The "Pro-Juventute" stamps of picturesque Switzerland constitute a very pretty collection in themselves, and each year this country adds to the colorful array. The motifs of most of the stamps are chosen from the activities and history of the various cantons.

The United States

The United States Government fittingly celebrated the completion of the large Boulder Dam on the Colorado River with the issuance on Sept. 30 of a special commemorative stamp. The stamp is the size of our regular special delivery stamp, three cents in value and violet purple in color. The design of the stamp is taken from a picture looking at the face of the dam.

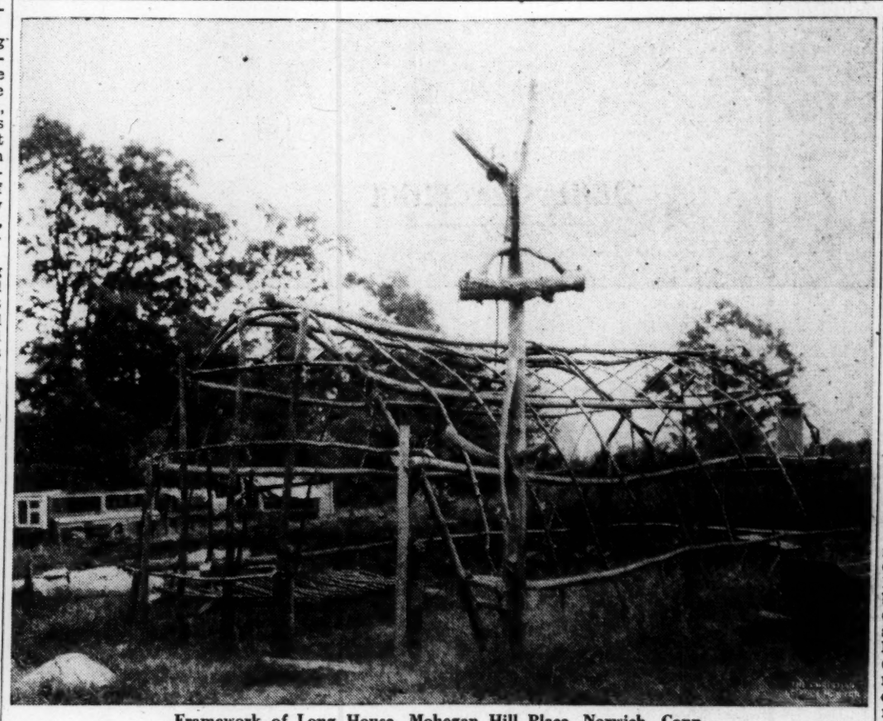
On Nov. 1, 1935, the Government will issue a 3c purple stamp in honor of the 100th anniversary of the statehood of Michigan. The stamp will go on sale at Lansing, Mich., on that date and will be on sale at Washington on Nov. 4 as well as at other post offices. The design of the new stamp has not been selected as yet. It is said that the new stamp commemorates the beginning of the struggle of Michigan for statehood, as Michigan was formally admitted into the Union in January, 1837, although opinion is divided as to the status of the State during the period of 1835 and 1837.

Top—Stamp Honoring Completion of the Bridge Over the Lower Zambesi River, Africa. Center, Left—Polish Stamp Issued in Honor of the Maiden Voyage of the Steamship Pilsudski. Right—Bulgarian Issue Portraying Jan Hunyadi, One of That Country's Heroes. Bottom—New Stamp of the Belgian Congo, Portraying Four Kings of Belgium

STAMP WINDOW

MICHIGAN Stamp on First Day Envelope, 10c
SILVER JUBILEE Great Britain used, complete 25c
ABYSSINIA 9 var., 15c; Poland, 14 var., 15c; Mexico, 9 var., 15c; scarce special issue Costa Rica, 50c; all with approvals. COLLECTORS' STAMP SERVICE, 166 High St., Reading, Mass.

SCARCE ST. HELENA
This beautiful commemorative issue, also packet good stamps including Abyssinia "church stamps," old Porto Rico, Albania, Charkhari, King George, Jubilee, Lemnos, etc.—all for only 5c with good approvals. Imperial Stamp Co., Box M-145, Gary, Ind.



Framework of Long House, Mohegan Hill Place, Norwich, Conn.

A Visit to a Mohegan Indian Camp

By Ta-De-Win

MANY visitors to Connecticut during its tercentenary celebration this year are enjoying the unusual experience of visiting an authentic Mohegan Indian camp where the surroundings of Uncas and his companions, who roamed that part of the country three centuries ago, are reproduced.

The Uncas Camp, as it is called after the Indian chief who led a revolt within the Pequots and founded a new tribe—the Mohegans—is just up the road a bit as one turns from the main highway of Norwich, Conn., to Mohegan Hill Place. In this locality, 150 Mohegan Indians are now living—the children attending the local public school.

Gladys and Harold Tantaquidgeon, Mohegan Indians of Norwich who built the camp, have constructed it so accurately after the old traditions of their tribe that even anthropologists have approved it. There is a special interest too in the visits of so many descendants of the English from all parts of the United States to the Uncas Camp at this time, for it is within a year of the tercentenary of the withdrawal of Uncas and his band from the mighty Pequot tribe in 1636. The English were the allies of Uncas at that time.

The Uncas Camp includes the framework of a Long House, and of a Round House, the types of homes in which the Mohegans used to live. Then there is a ceremonial brush arbor, a contrivance for preparing skins, another for drying meat, an outside cooking place and even a canoe, hollowed from a log and looking as if it were waiting for some lithe Indian to come along, swing it up over his head, glide stealthily down to the river and push off up the Thames in that sturdy, little craft. The limited household equipment of that far-off time has been skillfully made by Harold and effectively arranged in the near-by Tantaquidgeon Lodge, a low stone structure built by Harold and his father.

After listening to what the old Mohegans had to say, studying records in libraries and earliest written accounts of the ancient Mohegan Indians Harold and Gladys have carefully reconstructed this Uncas Camp. The thatched or skin covered Long House, which could accommodate four or five families was the favorite Mohegan dwelling, Harold explains to visitors at the camp. It resembled the house in the Pioneer Village at Salem, Mass., he said, except that the Mohegan Long House has a low doorway and one is obliged to stoop to enter and must remain bent over when inside to avoid the smoke, for the fireplaces of the Indians were in the center instead of at the sides or ends as the colonists built them.

The Round House, Harold said, was a dwelling for one family only, usually that of the chief. At night the elder Indians slept near the opening and put the little ones at the rear to keep them from rolling outdoors. In just such a Round House, Samson Occum was born about 1732 and when he was grown up and teaching in the Wheelock School, he wrote a friend that he much preferred the Mohegan Round House, to the white man's dwelling. It was Samson Occum, the Mohegan, who went to England and preached so eloquently under Lord Dartmouth's patronage, that enough money was raised for an Indian school. This school was later removed from Connecticut to New Hampshire and became Dartmouth College, founded primarily for Indians and today Indians may enter it without paying tuition.

The Round House is attractive, with the ever-ready mortar and pestle in which roasted corn is ground fine into a delicious concoction called "yokeage." Mohegans of old ate yokeage when they were on their long treks. Present-day Indians eat it clear or sprinkle it over ice cream. Above the center fire of the Round House, a hooked stick suspended from a cross beam was a natural support for saucepan or kettle. The adjacent brush arbor was used for important conferences, or ceremonials, and when this arbor fell to pieces, it was left to mark the momentous meeting and Indians who passed it frequently threw on more sticks to make the brush pile higher.

Visitors who entered Tantaquidgeon Lodge to see the furnishings of the Long House and the Round House, were shown a flour scoop, baskets of hickory bark and a water drum which gave out a resonant sound when beat upon, and necklaces made from the cod and haddock shoulder bones. By taking material right at hand, the old life of the Mohegans can be faithfully reproduced, Harold said. Boys can easily make a Long House or Round House and best of all they can concoct yokeage and carry it with them when on their hikes, he added.

Gladys showed her typical Mohegan cloth costume with beaded floral designs, such as eastern Indians copied from the flowers around them. Harold brought out his scanty, pre-white garb of skins.

With that costume a feather stuck in a basket splint served as a headpiece, he said. He exhibited his beaded cloth costume with a hand embroidered on the shoulder. That hand is the coat-of-arms of all male Tantaquidgeons, since it was a Tantaquidgeon who first put his hand on the shoulder of Miantonomo, the Narragansett chief, and held him securely until Uncas came up, for only a chief could take so noted a prisoner captive. The word Tantaquidgeon itself means "something going rapidly along in the water" or a "swift swimmer," and that suggested following an Uncas trail down to the river.

One Uncas trail wound through woodland scenery, past Mohegan homes and past a vegetable cellar, simply a deep hole in the ground, carefully walled up, such a storage place as the first Mohegans used and their descendants delight in today. Farther along came the state park, appropriately called "Shantok" after that first settlement of Uncas. Then following the Samson Occum trail, the path swung around and back to Mohegan Hill Place and the Uncas Camp.

Just as Harold and Gladys Tantaquidgeon are proud of being citizens of the United States, they are gratified to think the Mohegans have their own tribal government like any white community, with their uncle, Burrough Fielding or Matahga (Lead Dancer) their chief.

Both Photographs by Courtesy of Lewis S. Mills, Winsted, Connecticut

Gladys and Harold Tantaquidgeon in Typical Mohegan Indian Costumes

Shakespeare On The Screen

STUDENTS, and their parents, who have read the plays of William Shakespeare and have seen them on the stage—perhaps have taken part in them—will be interested in the screen production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," one of the most popular of all, which is said to have been filmed with complete faithfulness to the text. The Weekly Magazine Section which appeared with yesterday's Monitor contained an article, "The Bard of—Hollywood," which should interest all who have read, seen, or even heard about the great British dramatist.

Boys who have longed to become sailors, and roam the oceans of the world, will be interested in an article to appear in the Magazine Section of Oct. 9, "School of the Sea," in which are described some of the experiences of boys who work on big ocean liners.

A Kitten's Way

My kitten curls in sleep all day
Excepting when at meals or play
And, sometimes, looking at her there,
I almost wonder—Why should she
Spend her time so lazily,
While I must always seem to be
Hurried, flurried, pressed with care?

But now, just now, upon the air
Musicians flung their treasures fair—
Song of dreams come true.
O curled-up kitten, sleeping there!
How could you neither know nor care
That fluted melody wafted 'round—
A glorious symphony of sound?
How could I envy you!

HELEN HIXON

Music and Fantasy in Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Midsummer Night's Dream—This picture brings Shakespeare to the screen more elaborately than his work has ever before been realized in the films. It achieves imaginative and spectacular effects that Shakespeare merely hinted at in the play because of stage limitations. Mendelssohn's music, written long ago for this play, comes to large use in the screen version. Max Reinhardt had to do with the direction of this film, following methods that he has long used in staging this fantasy in European theaters and in Hollywood Bowl a year ago.

Here's to Romance—Nino Martini, tenor, is drawing attention in this film as a young singer who goes to Paris to study and becomes interested in a dancer, much to the pique of the society matron who is making his vocal training possible. Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink plays a small part of a music teacher and has attracted so much attention in the previews that she is soon to begin work on a picture that will give her a prominent part. Reginald Denny, Anita Louise and Genevieve Tobin are in the cast.

Week Ends for Boys in the Country
From October to May
THE TOLTECS, TOLTEC HILLS
WESTON, CONNECTICUT
Moderate rates include transportation to and from New York and points in Westchester and Fairfield Counties, also Saturday outings for Westport, Norwalk and Darien boys. Ages 7-14. Wallace Greene Arnold, 424 E. 57th St., N. Y. C.

See how eagerly children drink milk—*served this delicious way!*

MANY Monitor mothers tell us that children who once disliked milk now actually beg for it! It's so delicious mixed with Cocomalt.

And prepared as directed Cocomalt actually adds 70% more food-energy to milk. Every glass you or your child drinks is equal in food-energy value to almost two glasses of plain milk!

Serve It To Your Guests

Cocomalt makes a tempting treat to serve to guests at luncheons or bridge parties. It is easy to prepare, and is a refreshing change from ordinary beverages. Try it at your next party—see what a hit it makes!

Cocomalt is in keeping with your highest standards. It comes in powder form, ready to mix with milk—hot or cold. Sold at grocery and department stores. High in food value—low in cost. In ½-lb. and 1-lb. air-tight cans. Also in the economical 5-lb. family size. For trial can send name and address and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. DAVIS CO., Dept. CSM-10, Hoboken, N. J.

Cocomalt
The delicious Sunshine Vitamin D food-drink.
PREPARED AS DIRECTED ADDS 70% MORE FOOD-ENERGY TO MILK

The Attics of Memory

WITH every wish to believe that all things are growing steadily better, and with a natural disposition toward the taking of optimistic views, I find myself unable to discover any improvement, during recent years, in American attics. Cleaner they may well be, now, than those that I remember; they may well be more compact, better lighted, and put to more efficient use; but, if so, then I must suspect in each of these particulars a grave deterioration. The attics that I once knew were cavernous, rambling, and dusty rooms, huge caves in the tops of houses, torrid in summer, frigid in winter, unexplored by the adult population; but to a boy they were at all seasons by far the most eligible places for independent and comfortable residence.

In the attic a boy was at home. That half-way station between order and chaos, that middle ground between the domestic and the wild, was to him a natural habitat. The attic was boyland. There, though still a child, he might feel himself equipped with all the paraphernalia and freedom of the householder. There he laid his first nebulous and grandiose plans for the future; and there, too, in that warm fragrance of things already old, he first became aware of the glamor of the past. Every tattered, broken, long-forgotten object in that upper room became a part of him. Little wonder, then, that one returns in the reveries of later years to the attic of his boyhood, to that quiet place where the years have wrought so little change. There the golden motes still hang in the slanted sunbeam, there the spider spins and the dim moth flutters and the cobweb silvers the rafter, and there one's father's coat, suspended from the rusty nail, still gathers antiquity and dust.

* * *

THE LITERARY USES of attics have long been well understood. Dr. Johnson's essay On the Advantages of Living in a Garret is one of the most familiar sallies of his too-seldom merry muse. At the Old Manse in Concord and again at The Wayside in the same town, Nathaniel Hawthorne showed that, even for a grown man, the attic may be the most important part of a house, as Henry Thoreau was at the same time doing not more than a mile away. For the quiet and retirement and the long hours of uninterrupted leisure that men of letters are supposed to need, but seldom get, attics provide obvious advantages. It is the advantages that they hold for boys—and, no doubt, for girls as well—that have been forgotten or ignored.

Forgotten, does one say? Rather it is that we seldom think of them. There have been so many thousand other rooms for us to enter during the intervening years—rooms splendid, sumptuous, historic, full of interesting people, full of talk or music, and rooms a-tremble with morning shine or drowsed by firelight. These come between, shutting away that early recollection. But surely it must be with many others as it is with me, that the very word "attic" or "garret" awakens a host of slumbering memories; and that, when that word is uttered, they must climb, in fancy, some well-remembered stair that leads them into a still, dry, and dreamy room, out of space and out of time, where they first discovered themselves. No one else, it would seem, has ever been there since we left that room, just as in the old days no one ever came. The sofas and chairs and tables, the trunks and boxes, the discarded garments and pictures and tools—had they not been put there for our behoof alone? From their perch outside the window the pigeons cooed and gurgled only for our ears. Who else saw the glory of their iridescent throats as they pirouetted in the sun, or the splendid explosion of their strong white wings as they leapt into the sky? Ah, the whole picture and feeling of the place stands clear in memory. No one forgets such things.

I remember that the first attic of my boyhood had four windows. Through one of them came the dawn and through another the sunset; while that to the north enabled me to see, before I had learned to climb, what an elm tree looks like when one is half-way up, and from the southern window I looked down upon an apple tree, as birds do. Within were two brick chimneys rising from floor to ridge-pole, and numberless beams and joists, unstained, unpainted. For furnishings that attic seemed to contain at least one sample of everything that man had made, as Noah's ark did of the animal kingdom; and yet there was room for my own hoard of marbles and tops and hoops, of baseballs and bats and skates, and if it had been possible I should have taken my beloved bicycle to that safe high place for its periods of hibernation. The details of my activities in that upper room are vague, or lost. For the most part, I did nothing actively, but merely sat and looked at things, thought and wondered about things, imagined things, felt happy about things. That is what attics are good for. Only to be alone there for an hour with my own thoughts, joyously enduring the heat of summer or the winter's cold, was for me, at the age of seven or eight, an adventure in pioneering, an initiation into the mysteries of home. But, of course, it was best of all in the early twilight, when the rain was on the roof.

Next in order of time, and next in charm, comes that attic which I must always associate with George Borrow's "The Bible in Spain." Do I remember that attic so happily because I read a delightful book there, or do I think the book delightful because I read it in a first-rate attic? I am unable to say, and so I have always avoided the attempt to evaluate this particular book according to the canons of criticism. All I know is that I like this book, perhaps beyond reason. But certainly the quiet of the place, the warmth of the late October sun streaming through the little cobwebbed window where I sat, and the odor of the rough lumber about me, contributed much to that harmonious experience. Since then it has mattered little what things I may learn by travel or reading about the land of Spain; for me, that country must always be an October country, with the odor upon it of sawn timber—a warm and sunny land, full of cobwebs and well equipped with attics.

* * *

THESE TWO WERE inherited attics, unearned by me, pure gifts of the sort in which all imaginative boyhood is rich. And, considering what memories I have, it is not easily comprehensible that the only attic I have made for myself should be, in comparison, so poor a thing. My present attic, in fact, is merely an unfinished room at the top of the house into which I thrust such articles as I have no further use for and yet do not care to give or to throw away. It is a repository of miscellaneous odds and ends, bric-a-brac, furniture that has grown old without becoming antique, worn apparel, boots and shoes that have done their thousand miles, walking sticks, manuscripts by the wagonload, and "derelict trinkets of the darling young." I should not think of trying to view a dawn or a sunset from its windows. I do not believe that I could read even "The Bible in Spain" in such a place. It looks upon no elm or apple tree, and no pigeons take flight from a perch beside it. Now and then I go there and poke about for a few moments, vaguely looking for something, but invariably I come away without the object of my search and with a deepened conviction that attics are deteriorating. They seem to be no longer the anterooms of glory, where wonderful things are discovered, but only rather dismal lumber-rooms in which one stores things that are never to be found again.

And yet, before I make quite sure of this, perhaps I had better introduce a small boy to my attic and see what he could find there. So much depends upon the point of view.

ODELL SHEPARD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

BUST OF AN UNKNOWN LADY BY ANDREA VERROCCHIO, IN THE BARGELLO MUSEUM, FLORENCE

IT HAS been said of Andrea Verrocchio (1435-1488) that "his name is less widely known than that of many sculptors immeasurably his inferiors, largely because he set himself to make his productions conform inflexibly to the truth, and sculpture of this kind is rarely so popular as that fashioned after the conventions which the untrained eye approves." Even the untrained eye, however, can take delight in the loveliness of this bust of a Lady with Flowers.

Verrocchio is, unquestionably, one of the greatest artists of the Renaissance. He was in his time, according to Vasari, "a goldsmith, perspectivist, sculptor, carver, painter and musician;" a man of "unequalled diligence," who refused to be content with excellence in one department and was eager to win distinction in others. Trained, like so many others who later distinguished themselves in the arts, as a goldsmith, Verrocchio seems later to have gone into the workshop of the great Donatello. When he in turn became a master, Verrocchio had among his pupils those destined to carry on the great tradition, such as Lorenzo di Credi, Perugino, and that supreme artist, Leonardo da Vinci.

Among Verrocchio's most celebrated works is the gigantic equestrian statue, in Venice, of Bartolommeo Colleoni. His works were as rich in delicacy and poetic intuition as in vigor and movement, and these qualities are strikingly exemplified in this "Bust of an Unknown Lady," which is held by some to present Monna Vanna degli Albizzi, or Vanna Tornabuoni. It is a work in which every detail is instinct with beauty—the pose of the head, with the smoothly parted hair arranged in clustering curls on either side of the face; the broad, luminous forehead, the arched brows, the eyes, set wide apart, with the firmly defined upper and lower lids; the mouth with the broad upper lip and that strange smile which recalls those subtly smiling women's faces which Leonardo was later to paint. The folds of the dress are wrought with exquisite delicacy, and one of the slender hands lightly touches, with finger and thumb, a posy of small starry flowers pressed close against the folds of the dress. Grace and sweetness, energy and charm, are manifest in every line and touch.

"The day of salvation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthians (II Cor. 6:2), "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation," he set forth the comforting and reassuring fact that right opportunity is immanent and eternal. Neither time, place, nor circumstances can affect such opportunity, nor can they hamper or hinder it in any way. Neither can past mistakes or failures inhibit it. The accepted time and the day of salvation are always here, momentarily at hand, and no matter in what quarter of the globe we may find ourselves, or under what conditions, there we can begin to prove the redemptive value of the truth in the present moment.

What an immediate pathway to freedom opens before us as we realize this fact! Vain regrets are wiped out. Useless mourning over what may have seemed to be lost opportunities is banished. We begin to see that the opportunity to think and act rightly is never lost, that its welcoming doors are always open, and that now the sun of our day of salvation may arise and a new heaven and new earth begin to unfold to us.

By revealing the fact that we live in a conceptual world, Christian Science shows that we are not surrounded by inflexible material conditions but by mental concepts, and that the only effectual way to change our outward circumstances for the better lies in improving our thought processes. The gaining of a right mental attitude is therefore the first requirement in freeing ourselves from any untoward condition, for our human experience is assuredly an externalization of our thought. Thus spiritual illumination is the great essential to true health and happiness.

How inspiring it is to realize that we need never carry over any suggestion of sorrow, sickness, or sin from one day to another! Whether we realize this fact or not, our individual mental condition is in a continual state of flux, as it were, and is therefore subject to instant change. How apparent this was in the healing work performed by Christ Jesus! One moment an individual was apparently suffering from what was considered to be an incurable disease; the next, he was well. The Master knew that the day of salvation is always at hand, that its beneficent light is never withdrawn, and that its sun never sets. Hence he was able to prove the present availability of spiritual power for all who came to him for help.

There can be no such thing as discouragement for those who apprehend through an understanding of Christian Science that every moment they can gain that fuller knowledge of God and of man's relationship to Him which will effectively dispel any cloud that may seem to darken their horizon. For such "the Sun of righteousness" has indeed arisen "with healing in his wings," and with joy they claim the promise of the prophet Isaiah (60:20), "Thy sun shall no more go down; . . . for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended." This means that they have glimpsed present spiritual reality, and have begun to see that Spirit, God, and His manifestations of infinite good are alone real and eternal. Thus they can daily prove that the sun of infinite Love is shining now in its full effulgence for each one of us, and that as our mental vision becomes clarified through the spiritual light which Christian Science imparts we shall perceive this fact and rejoice in its perpetual radiance.

It is safe to say that since the time of Christ Jesus no spiritually-minded thinker has so clearly discerned that the day of salvation is always here—because God's love and mercy could never be withdrawn—or so effectively demonstrated the availability of divine power, as did Mary Baker Eddy. This enabled her to write on page 39 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "'*Now*,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life." This then is the gospel of Christian Science, that it is not necessary to wait for "a future-world salvation" from sickness, sin, or any other inharmony, that now we may experience blessed release from those things which seem to darken our mental outlook, and rejoice in the present salvation which is ours "in spirit and in life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

The Face of the Sky

LATELY, the moon has been beguiling me with subtle impersonations. At first, it met me rather shyly as a slim silver changeling—a few peeps were all I had of it. Grandma would have called it a "wet moon." All I thought of at the time was the sweet, aloof charm of this young slip of a thing "on her slight third day."

Last night, at the full, this moon was everywhere, luring me into taking a long walk and peeping through pine fringes like coquettish eyelashes. But, early this morning, I glanced out of my west chamber window to see it sailing slowly away, like a huge coppery galleon astir on pale seas. Not even a look my way, after all the familiarity of the evening before; but with a stately beauty seeming to say a final farewell to all earthly vanities!

It was not a long farewell, however. I looked for it at sunset and found it—an enormous, somewhat battered antique coin on the eastern horizon. Apparently it had just been dug up, for its lovely traceries still looked dim and dusty. In ten minutes it was completely clear and polished, so decorative with its mellow glow of dull yellow gold that I longed to keep it there forever. A single greenish electric light just beneath, sharp as a knife blade, set it off to perfection; a rare old piece of craftsmanship it was, resting on soft cushions of mauve and gray. Now, three hours later, it is a small fiery disk in dense blackness, illuminating the city of Los Angeles with businesslike concentration. I wish I knew—will it be disdainful or wistful tomorrow in the eastern sky?

Such varied charm is delightful; and how its merry or mysterious moods, its dramatic exits and entrances, do reward observation! If I could learn to pass from one phase of experience to another as resourcefully, I should not have scanned zenith and horizon in vain.

A. D. W.

"ДЕНЬ СПАСЕНИЯ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Написав Коринфянам: (Второе Послание, 6:2) "Вот теперь время благоприятное, вот теперь день спасения," Апостол Павел выдвинул утешительный и успокоительный факт вечности всех положительных возможностей человека, в нем самом заложенных. Ни время, ни пространство, ни какие-бы то ни было обстоятельства не могут иметь отрицательного влияния на возможности человека, ничто не может их задержать, или им помешать и не могут явиться для них препятствием какие нибудь ошибки или неудачи в прошлом. Благоприятное время всегда на лицо, в непосредственной близости, так-же, как и день спасения. Что это именно так и что эта истина приносит нам свободу мы можем сами убедиться в любое время, в любых условиях и в какой-бы части земного шара мы не находились.

Как непосредственно раскрывается доступ к свободе, когда мы начинаем понимать этот факт! Забываются тщетные сожаления. Изгоняются бесполезные сетования о том, что быть может казалось нам утраченными возможностями. И вот мы начинаем понимат, что возможность мыслить и поступать правильно никогда нами не утрачивается, что ее гостеприимные двери всегда раскрыты, и что сегодня может взойти солнце нашего дня спасения и могут нам раскрыться новое небо и новая земля.

Обнаружив факт, что мы живем в мире представлений, Христианская Наука тем самым показала нам, что мы не окружены материальными условиями не поддающимися изменению, а ментальными образами и что изменить к лучшему внешние условия жизни можно только путем изменения к лучшему нашей манеры думать и мыслить. Поэтому для того, чтобы избавиться от каких бы то ни было неприятных обстоятельств необходимо прежде всего научиться правильно мыслить, ибо все что нами испытывается в нашей жизни есть внешнее проявление наших мыслей. Поэтому наше подлинное здоровие и счастье зависят главным образом от нашего духовного просветления.

Как вдохновляет нас сознание того, что никогда нет надобности переносить с одного дня на другой мысли горя, болезни или греха. Понимаем-ли мы следующий факт или нет, наше собственное ментальное состояние находится в постоянном движении, вследствие чего сознанию свойственно поддаваться мгновенному изменению. Как это было ясно видно на примере исцелений, производимых Христом Иисусом. Иной человек невидимому страдал от того, что считалось неизлечимой болезнью. Проходила минута, и тот-же человек был здоров! Учитель знал, что "день спасения" всегда под рукой, что его благотворный свет нас никогда не покидает и что солнце его никогда не заходит. Поэтому он и мог доказывать всем кто к нему шел за помощью, что духовная сила всегда на лицо.

Нет упадка духа у тех, которые поняли через Христианскую Науку, что они могут каждую минуту научаться тому лучшему познаванию Бога, и отношения человека с Богом, благодаря которому окончательно рассеиваются тучи, как будто омрачающие наш горизонт. Для этих людей несомненно всходит "Солнце правды и исцеление в лучах Его," и радостно ждут они обетования пророка Исайи (60:20) "Не зайдет уже солнце твое; ибо Господь будет для тебя вечным светом, и окончатся дни сетования твоего." Это означает, что они увидели проблеск настоящей духовной реальности и начали понимать, что только Дух, Бог и Его проявления бесконечного блага реальны и вечны. И так они могут день за днем убеждаться, что солнце бесконечной Любви светит теперь полным светом для каждого из нас. По мере того, как просветляется наш взор через духовный свет, сообщаемый Христианской Наукой мы видим эту действительность и радуемся ее вечному сиянию.

Можно смело сказать, что со времени Христа Иисуса ни один духовно-настроенный мыслитель не видел так ясно, как Мэри Бэкер Эдди, что день спасения всегда с нами,—ибо мы не можем быть лишены Божьей любви и Божьего милосердия—и не доказал с таким успехом доступность духовной силы, как это сделала Мэри Бэкер Эдди. Благодаря этому ей и было дано написать следующие слова на странице 39 книги текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "'Теперь,' восклицал Апостол, 'время благоприятное, вот теперь день спасения,'—отнюдь не думая, что люди теперь должны готовиться к спасению или благополучию на том свете, но что теперь наступило время быть спасенными в духе и жизни." Поэтому Евангелие Христианской Науки и говорит нам, что вместо того, чтобы ждать "спасения на том свете" от болезни, греха и других расстройств, мы можем испытывать теперь блаженство освобождения от того, что завлакивает, как нам кажется, наше видение, и можем теперь радоваться спасению нашему "в духе и жизни."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

And Now I Am in Salzburg!

WE ARE in Salzburg, where Otmar has certain arrangements to make regarding his appointment. I have spent more than a whole year in the shop and have seen nothing of Nature except a small strip of sky between the rows of milk bottles. And now I am in Salzburg! Everything seems to be unbelievably beautiful. My heart almost bursts with joy at the thought that we may be able to live in this glorious city. . . .

Everything is bathed in sunshine. Around me, are sweet-scented roses of every colour imaginable, and flower-beds sunk into well-kept lawns which resemble carpets. . . . The women wear the picturesque "Dirndl" costume—coloured skirts and white blouses, which show up their dark complexions to such excellent advantage. The men wear green or blue jackets with curious little buttons, leather shorts and little green hats with a "shaving brush" sticking up at the back. I like this costume, I like the expression on the faces of these people; in fact, I like everything that I have seen during the few hours that we have been in Salzburg. Nothing escapes my notice: the people, the flowers, the green domes of the churches, the blue river, the imposing chain of mountains, the dignity of the Cathedral, the monuments and tombs, the Mozart Memorial and the music which seems to proceed from every house.

Can it be possible that I shall live here, breathe in this pure air and see day by day these friendly, smiling people? . . .

In the evening we go and sit in the garden. . . . The setting sun which tints the mountain peaks with red; the little lamps which hang from the branches of the old chestnut trees; . . . the radishes, cut to resemble wood-shavings; the Ochsenmaulsalat, the mere thought of which makes my mouth water; and the hundreds of laughing, happy faces of the people who are sitting at the little round tables here—a wonderful spectacle and experience. These little groups of people, of fathers, mothers and children, this good-humored laughter and this *joie de vivre*, which is at the same time quiet and restrained, in fact everything which is embraced in the German term *Gemütlichkeit* makes a deep impression on me and forces me to make comparisons with Russia. . . .

We are catching the night train back to Vienna. I am sorry to leave this place, in which I am certain I could feel "at home." Perhaps the mountains, which I missed so much in Vienna, remind me of my girlhood? Or is it the river, which reminds me of the clear mountain streams of the Urals? Or is it the whole landscape, with its bright sunshine, its atmosphere of joy and freedom and its people which attracts me? . . .

A letter from Salzburg. Otmar read it through, but before he said anything I saw from his face that he had got the job in Salzburg. I threw myself round his neck and began to weep. It was the first time that I had wept since we arrived in Austria. But these were tears of joy.—ALJA RACHMANOVA, in "My Milkshop in Vienna." Translated by Kenneth Kirkness. (London: Hurst & Blackett.)

An Englishman First, a Quaker Afterwards

DRYDEN'S well-known description of Buckingham as "not one but all mankind's epitome," might be applied with equal truth, though with widely different meaning, to his great contemporary, William Penn. More perfectly, perhaps, than any other man of his time he shared the multifarious life of England, both as actor and sufferer, and gathered up into one consistent whole the jarring tendencies of his century. . . . It needs but a superficial acquaintance to recognise the makings of William Penn the Quaker in William Penn the "wise and friendly" Admiral, or in the Irish mother, who brought with her from the wilds of Clare a merry and indomitable spirit and a hand always ready to help the sick and distressed. . . .

It was to his father, directly or indirectly, that William Penn owed his earliest friendships. Because of the Admiral's services to Parliament and the King, his son was welcomed at Whitehall and at the Vice-regal Court in Dublin. Through his father also he was made free of the circle of old sea-captains, former companions in arms, who were now seated uneasily at the Navy Board, where Pepys noted their foibles and recorded them for posterity. As the experience of managing his father's estates in Ireland prepared him for his great work of colonisation, so, following the rule of paradox which runs through the whole of his career, the colony founded and governed by peace and goodwill had its source in the fortune which his father had won in battle.

His spiritual inheritance, however, was of more value than any tangible gifts. Leaving aside a flawless physical courage, which was no less evident on the platform of a raided meeting-house than the deck of a man-of-war, Penn received from his father most warm affections, a talent for family life, and the desire and ability to make friends and keep them. . . .

While Quakerism was steadily hardening in its sectarian mould, making its friendships and restricting its philanthropies within its own borders, till it had become an offence punishable by excommunication to marry outside the Pale, Penn continued to count his friends amongst the flower of the social and intellectual life of England. It was owing to his wide sympathy and his sense of proportion that Quakerism was for the first time taken seriously at Whitehall, whilst on the Quaker side, during his lifetime at least, lack of learning and isolation from the public life of the nation ceased to be regarded as ends in themselves. . . . If in the last hundred years the Society of Friends has taken her rightful place as a pioneer of social reform both at home and abroad, it is because in the formative years of her history, William Penn was an Englishman first, and a Quaker afterwards.—MABEL RICHMOND BRAILSFORD, in "The Making of William Penn." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

Country Sounds

LET crickets chirp, let any bird
Utter a desolate, aching cry
At dusk, let guttural frogs be heard
In reedy swamps, a killdeer fly
Screaming above her rude low nest:
These are the certain sounds I know;
These are the sounds I love the best:
The muffled, velvet fall of snow
On lonely country roofs, more soft
Than silence is; the rushing sound
Of autumn gales that soar aloft
Through bright trees and bring to the ground
Yellow October leaves; rain falling
Slantwise and sweet down fields of mint
With a slow silver sound; the calling
Of quails across the windy hint
Of storm: these bind me where the boughs
Of apple-trees bend low and spill
Richness for such as choose a house
Set on a high and leaf-bright hill.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Is Irregular With Rallying Tendencies in Evidence

Commodity and Money Markets

Some Recoveries Are Established In Busy Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks wabbled a bit.

Some of them managed to regain yesterday's losses.

It was an irregular market.

And a busy one in the early part of the session.

Total transfers footed up to about 1,500,000 shares.

Anyhow a more cheerful tone seemed to prevail.

A slackening in the trading pace was noted as prices rose here and there.

Gains of 1 to 3 points or so were numerous. Likewise there were losses of similar size.

Prominent on the upside were Interboro certificates, Greyhound, Inland Steel, American Locomotive preferred, International Printing Ink, Continental Insurance, Manhattan Elevated, Otis Steel preferred, U. S. Sttel and American Telephone.

Some of the utilities displayed moderate strength. These included the American Power & Light issues, Electric Power & Light 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred and American & Foreign Power preferred. Columbia Gas A had a rise of 2½ points.

Sizable fractional gains were recorded by some of the standard issues, including the leading steel stocks.

Losers included such issues as International Business Machines which dropped more than 3 points, Texas Gulf, Young Spring & Wire, Bohn Aluminum, Byers preferred and Columbia Pictures.

There was not so much selling of bonds as occurred yesterday, and prices in some degree followed the trend in stocks. The recovery in the second class corporate loans was somewhat irregular. Sharp declines were registered in the Italian Government group. Austrian 7s were down 2 points or so. U. S. Governments were steadier.

Commodities generally were lower, particularly wheat and cotton. Wheat was off more than 2 cents a bushel at times. Cotton was substantially lower in the late dealings.

What the people of this country seem to need more than anything else at the moment is courage. Liquidation in the stock market the last few days was inspired by fear. Millions upon millions of dollars were lost by investors seized with unreasoning fear.

Of course the African war scare was responsible. But why? Fundamental conditions in this country are better than they have been in years. Gold has been pouring into the United States from abroad in such quantities as to strengthen enormously the credit base.

Present international conditions bear no comparison with those of 1914 at the outbreak of the World War when Europe wanted all the money it could get and sold its securities to America in order to get it, and causing the closing of the New York Stock Exchange because of the tremendous selling.

The situation is the direct opposite of that of 1914.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; leaders stage quiet recovery.

Bonds: Improved; secondary issues rally moderately.

Curb: Higher; specialties advance.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; gold currencies off.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; big profit-taking.

Corn: Easy; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to 25 higher, top $12.35.

Hogs: Strong to 10 higher, top $11.

Foreign

London: Trading on the stock exchange today reacted to the Italian-Ethiopian news reports with further uneasiness and precautionary marking down of prices. Selling by the public was carried on in an orderly manner. Gold mining shares and oil stocks were offered moderately by continental holders. Industrials and gilt-edged securities led the setback, but the latter recovered fractionally. Argentine rails were weak on disappointing dividend announcements. The market closed unsettled.

Paris: A general drop in prices took place today on the Bourse, owing to the downward trend in New York and London, augmented by hesitancy resulting from the latest Italian - Ethiopian developments. Rentes were three quarters of a point lower and bank stocks, industrials and international issues also declined. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: Prices were slightly improved on the Boerse today, with only limited share purchases. The closing was steadier.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Walgreen Co	40c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Regular				
Homestake Mining	$1	M	Oct. 25	Oct. 19
Do extra	$2		Oct. 25	Oct. 19
Lake Erie. Power & Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept.25
Do 6% 2d pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept.25
Lake View Fr & Sav Bank (Chic., Ill.)	$1	Q	Sept.30	Sept.30
Lone Star Gas 6½% pf	$1.62	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 19
Neisner Bros pf	$1.75	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15
Pac Pub Sv 1st pf	20c		Nov.	1 Oct. 15
United Invest Shares, Inc., A reg	1.26c		Oct.	15 Sept.30
Do C reg	1.51c		Oct.	15 Sept.30
W Penn E 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov.	15 Oct. 18
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	15 Oct. 18

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Offering at today's wool auction totaled 9481 bales and included 2856 bales of South Americans. Of this total 7496 bales were sold. The good selection offered sold well, and there was an active demand for crossbreds by home trade and continental buyers. Withdrawals were negligible. The current series will end tomorrow

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	11.40	11.50	11.40	11.47	+.15
May	11.82	11.83	11.73	11.79	+.14
July	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	+.17

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 3	Last Oct. 2
9⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	3600	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
35½	28	.2	Adams Millis	800	33	32½	33	32
14¼	8	.60	Addressograph	1300	13⅞	13½	13½	13¼
14⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	900	12	11¾	12	11¾
8¼	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
152¼	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	600	144	143	144	145½
20½	15⅛	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	3200	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15½
2⅝	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1400	1½	1½	1½	1½
8½	2⅜	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	200	4¼	4	4¼	..
30½	21	.1	Alleghany Steel	300	26½	25½	26½	26
170	125	6	Allied Chem	1400	165½	165	168	165
7⅜	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	5300	6	5⅞	6	6
29⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	6200	28¾	25¾	26⅝	26½
73¾	49	.5	Allied St pf	300	68	67½	68	68
71	48½	.2	Amerada	800	62⅝	62½	62⅝	62⅞
57¾	41½	.3	Am Ag Ch Del	400	51	50½	51	50½
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	2700	28½	28	28½	27¼
135	57⅝	.3b	Am Crys Sug pf	110	81½	81½	81½	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1900	14¼	14	14¼	14
39¼	21	.1	Am Brake S&F	600	31½	31¼	31¼	32¼
146⅝	110	4f	Am Can	2400	140½	140	140½	138¼
25⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	2100	19	18½	19	18
51½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	300	45	45	45	45
22	8	..	Am Chain	500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	3200	25½	24⅜	25¼	25⅜
3	1	..	Am Encaustic T(h)	200	1	1	1	1
8⅞	2¼	..	Am European	100	6	6	6	6¾
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8400	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	28¾	28	28¾	29½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	10	9	10	9⅜
14½	8¼	1	Am Hawaian	1600	14½	12⅜	14¼	12½
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
39¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	38	36¾	38	..
4⅞	2¼	..	Am Ice	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
37¾	18	2	Am Ice pf	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	20
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	3700	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
6	1¾	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	60	2	2	2	2⅛
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1400	14⅜	14	14¾	14
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Prod	1500	31⅞	31½	31½	31⅛
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	800	53	50¼	53	51
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1500	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	9⅜
9¾	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
24¼	13½	..	Am Metal	4100	24⅛	23½	24¼	23
28⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	2800	25½	24⅞	25½	24½
9½	1½	..	Am Power &Lt	14300	6⅝	5¾	6⅜	6
41¼	8⅝	..	Am P&L 5% pf	2600	30½	29	29⅝	28
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	3400	35⅜	33½	34¾	33¼
18½	10½	..	Am Radiator	14800	16	15½	15⅝	15⅞
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	9400	25¾	23⅞	25¼	24⅛
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	200	91½	91½	91½	93
14⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	1700	13	12⅞	13	13
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	21½	21	21	..
51¼	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	16200	47¾	46¼	47½	46½
44	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	142	142	142	..
76	61	3f	Am Snuff	500	71¾	71	71	..
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	10	135	135	135	..
102⅜	72½	5	Am Tobacco	600	97½	97½	97½	100
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1900	101	100	100½	101
20¼	12	..	Am Str Fdries	3200	15¼	15	15	15⅛
106	88	2	Am SteelFdry	10	98	98	98	97½
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	500	36⅜	36¼	36¼	36⅜
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	51	51	51	51
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	135	135	135	135
145⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tob & Tel	5400	136⅞	135⅜	136⅞	135½
6⅝	2¾	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
26¼	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	150	23	21½	23	22
27	18½	1f	Am Sum Tob	800	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	23⅛
19¼	7⅞	..	Am Wat W & E	8700	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14⅝
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	5600	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8¾
61⅞	35⅞	..	Am Woolen pf	9300	57⅞	54⅜	57¼	55½
6½	2¾	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	3⅝
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
22	8	..	Anaconda Cop	54300	20½	18⅞	20¼	20
12	6	.60	Anchor Cap	500	12	12	12	12⅜
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	110	97	96½	96½	96½
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	100	47	47	47	46½
122¼	137	7	Archer Dean pf	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	..
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	1200	103½	102½	103½	103½
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4300	..	3⅞	4	4
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1200	59¼	59¼	59¼	59
110	85	3f	Armour Ill pf	200	100	100	100	..
8	4	..	Arnold Constable	200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
38	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	4600	36	35⅜	36	35⅝
15⅛	7⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	14	12½	14	13
57⅛	35¾	.2b	Atchison T&SF	9300	45⅞	44¾	45¾	45⅝
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1900	21½	20¾	21¼	21
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	1200	6	5¾	6	5½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1900	29¾	28½	29¾	29¾
39¾	11⅞	..	Auburn Auto	13600	36¾	35	36¾	35⅜
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1700	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
—B—								
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco n	2700	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf n	400	19¼	11⅝	19½	19½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	11800	13⅜	12½	13¼	13⅛
23	5⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	16	15	15¾	15¾
44½	36⅜	2½	Banger & Aroos	200	45	44½	44½	44⅞
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
51⅛	37½	..	Bayuk Cigar	1900	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
10⅝	5⅞	.60f	Barnsdall A	13400	9½	9¼	9½	9⅜
95	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	200	94	93½	94	93½
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	1800	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12¾
23¼	11⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	21600	21½	20¼	21⅜	20⅝
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1400	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
51¾	34	2	Best & Co	400	50¼	50	50	51
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	21700	36⅜	34½	36¼	35
103¾	55¾	13⅛	Beth Steel pf	500	99	97¼	99	98
14¼	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	2600	13	12¾	13	12¾
16¼	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	8500	13⅜	12⅛	13⅜	12¼
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	46⅛	45	46⅛	47
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	500	97½	97¼	97¼	97
47¾	38¼	2f	Bon Ami B	15	39½	38¾	39½	39
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	4500	23⅜	22½	23⅜	22¾
58	28¼	2	Borg Warner	2500	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¼
197⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	17600	48¼	46¼	47⅝	48½
15⅜	8½	.40	Bridgpt Brass	7300	14¾	14	14½	14¼
36½	30⅜	2f	Bristol Meyers	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	35½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	2700	42½	41⅛	42½	42
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	95¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	2	2	2	2½
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	60½	60½	60½	60½
7	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	400	6	5⅞	6	5¾
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜
91⅛	62¾	.2	Bucyrus E pf	10	84	84¼	84¼	84½
⅜	⅛	..	Budd Mfg ris	1600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	3200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
51	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	1400	46	45	46	49¾
9¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	16100	8⅜	7½	8⅜	7⅝
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	3700	21⅝	21½	21½	20¼
97⅛	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	140	73¼	63¼	75¾	67⅛
20½	13¼	.60f	Burroughs Add	3200	19	18⅛	19	19
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	15	15	15	15
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	2600	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	20	54	54	54	56
—C—								
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	700	33½	33	33½	32⅝
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	½	⅜	½	½
5⅞	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	5¼	5	5⅛	5
27	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	2300	24⅝	23⅜	24⅝	23
16⅜	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	300	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅜
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	1400	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8⅝
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	700	11⅜	10⅛	11⅜	10½
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	120	45	45	45	45
81½	46¾	..	Case Thresh	7500	79½	77	78⅝	77
118	82½	4	Case Thresh pf	10	117	117	117	..
55½	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	1300	50½	50	50½	50½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	3900	26⅞	26	26¾	26
6⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	1000	5⅜	5	5⅜	5½
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	20	34¾	34½	34¾	34½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	25½	24⅜	25½	25½
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	6500	56½	54⅜	56¼	56
57⅛	35¾	2.70	Certain-Teed	2500	57⅜	5½	57⅜	58
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	800	42½	42	42½	42
47½	37½	2.80	Chees & Ohio	1500	44	43⅞	43⅝	44
2⅜	⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	1½	1⅜	1½	1¼
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & G W (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
34½	15⅜	1f	Chi Mail Order	700	29⅛	28½	28½	29
3	1	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	300	1	1	1	1
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N'west (h)	200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'w pf (h)	100	5	5	5	5
12	4⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2300	10¾	9⅞	10¾	10⅝
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1900	40½	40¾	40¼	41⅛
4⅛	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	25½	25½	25½	25½
25¼	9	..	Chile Copper	30	22	21	21¾	22
74⅜	31	1f	Chrysler	32500	71⅜	69⅜	71⅜	69¾
53¾	27⅜	1	Cleve Cir Br Co	1800	34	33	34	33⅛
24⅞	14	2	City Ice & Fuel	1800	14¼	14	14¼	14½
5	3¼	..	City Stores	300	3½	3½	3½	..
18⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	200	16⅜	16	16⅜	16¼
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	900	20½	20	20½	20
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgatee-Palm-P	2300	17½	16⅞	17½	17
33⅜	9	..	Collins & Aikman	4500	30	29	30	28⅝
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	50	103½	103½	103½	105
8¼	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
5½	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
28½	5	..	Colo F&I (h)	20	13½	12½	13½	12½
22	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	30	16½	16	61	16
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	12500	12¼	10⅝	12⅛	10⅜
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	800	85	81½	84¼	82½
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	2500	63½	61	63¼	64½
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	300	86	85	86	86
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	2500	49½	48¾	49½	48¾
72	56¼	2.80f	Comm Inv Tr	2000	65	64	64¾	64
102½	97⅝	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	3300	101½	100½	101½	101½
23⅝	17⅜	.60f	Comm Solvents	5800	17⅞	16½	17½	17⅜
25⅜	7⅝	..	Conwith Ry So	4400	15⅜	14½	15⅜	14⅝
65¼	29½	3	Comwith & S 6pf	700	56	55½	56	55½
119½	112	5½	Con Cred pf	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
15¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1500	35½	34½	35½	34⅝
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	20	38¼	38¼	38¼	39½
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	40	55	55	55	55
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	1700	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
22⅞	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1500	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	17500	27⅜	26¼	27¼	26¼
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	800	98½	98¼	98½	99
4⅝	1⅛	..	Consol Laundries	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	3300	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
1⅞	½	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	1500	12	11⅜	12	11½
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	1500	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
9½	4½	..	Cont Baking A	700	7	6⅞	7	7
1⅝	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	1	1	1
91⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1800	86	84¾	86⅜	85½
14⅜	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	2700	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½
42⅜	28⅛	1.20f	Cont Insurance	1500	39¾	39	39¾	38
18¾	5¾	..	Cont Motors	800	11⅛	1	1	1⅛
23	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	2000	19½	19	19¼	19¼
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	30	54	53¼	53½	53⅜
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	1700	62⅛	60	62⅛	60½
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½
39⅞	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	500	37¼	37⅛	37⅜	37¼
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork S	100	32½	32½	32½	32
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	46	46	46	..
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	200	23¼	23⅛	23¼	23¼
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	67½	67	67	67
47½	39⅞	2½*	Cudahy Packing	1500	39½	39¼	39¼	40
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	1200	15⅝	15½	15½	16½
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	102¼	101	101	102
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	7500	3	2¾	3	2¾
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	5500	8½	8	8⅜	7⅞
31	16	..	Cutler Hammer	400	29⅞	29½	29⅞	28⅝
—D—								
42	22¾	..	Dere & Co	4500	39⅜	38⅛	38½	38½
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	2700	27½	27¼	27½	27⅜
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	4900	32	30¾	32	30⅝
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	2500	13½	12¾	13¼	13½
50⅜	35½	1f	Devoe & Ray A	300	36½	36½	36½	..
40¾	26½	1½f	Diamond Match	1500	37½	37⅛	37⅛	38
43½	34⅛	2f	Dome Mines	300	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	39¼
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	200	7	6⅞	7	7
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	3900	30	29	29¾	29⅛
24	13½	1½a	Dresser A	1800	22	20⅞	22	21¼
13¼	6⅜	..	Dresser B	800	13	12¾	13	13
5½	2	..	Bunhill Int	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	15
135¼	86⅝	.60f	du Pont de Nem	1500	127½	123½	127½	124⅝
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	129½	129½	129½	..
—E—								
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
161	110½	5f	Eastman Kodak	1700	152⅝	151	151¾	152
29⅝	16⅜	1f	Eaton Mfg	3900	27½	25⅞	27¼	26⅞
7¾	3¼	.30b	Elting Schild	300	5½	5	5½	5
133½	107	7	Elec Auto-Lite	9500	30⅞	29½	30¾	29⅝
10⅜	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
8⅜	5⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
7½	1⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2800	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4⅛
28	2⅛	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	4300	21½	19½	21½	19½
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2500	23½	22½	23⅝	22
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	45¼	45	45	45
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	200	64	64	64	64
7⅞	1⅞	..	Engineers Pub S	300	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
33	21¼	1f	Engineers P S 5pf	200	35½	35½	35½	35½
41	14	..	Engineers PS 6pf	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
43	15½	..	Engineers PS ww	500	38½	38¼	38½	..
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	200	9⅝	9	9⅝	9½
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	..
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½
14⅞	10⅝	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200

Business and Industry

Treasury Income Billion in Quarter, $38,666,000 Above 1934

Commerce and Finance

Seven Links Tie Britain's Trade Route to Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Vital "stepping stones" along England's short-cut to the Orient via Suez include seven assorted pieces of British territory which at first glance do not seem to have much in common but are actually closely related, says the National Geographic Society. These stepping stones are Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Palestine, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Aden and British Somaliland.

All of them have leaped into prominence in recent weeks as English and Italian fleets maneuver in the Mediterranean, and Il Duce's troops pour through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea into Africa.

Gibraltar—British Since 1713

"Like a life line strung between these outposts of Empire, the world's busiest trade route reaches from England to India, China and Australia, and it is used alike by ships of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, the United States and other maritime countries," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"At the western end of this British-guarded main line of commerce rises the biggest 'stepping stone' of all—the mighty Rock of Gibraltar. A British garrison, hidden in this huge natural fortress, withstood a four-year siege by the Spaniards there in 1779-83.

"The Rock of Gibraltar, 1396 feet high and the southernmost point of the Iberian Peninsula, has been British since 1713. Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Visigoths and Moors in turn fought for control of the Rock of Gibraltar and the 14-mile wide strait which it commands.

"Gibraltar is a crown colony. Besides its normal military population of about 3000 men, 17,000 people from all corners of the world live in the town that nestles below the Rock.

Malta—Naval Base

"In the midst of the Mediterranean, only 58 miles from Italy's Sicily and 180 from Africa, lies Malta — 100 - square - mile island whose good harbors provide England with a strategic naval base almost midway between Gibraltar and Suez. Under British rule since 1814, Malta has been called the stepchild of the Mediterranean, for Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Normans and Frenchmen in turn have held sway there. Now it is garrisoned by about 3000 British troops.

Anglo-Egypt Sudan

"South of Egypt, along the Red Sea coast and adjoining both Ethiopia and Italy's colony of Eritrea, is the vast domain of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where a few British troops are stationed and the flags of England and Egypt fly side by side. The only direct gateways to this 1,000,000-square-mile territory are the ports of Port Sudan and Suakin on the Red Sea.

"An Egyptian Governor, appointed by consent of Great Britain, and aided by British commissioners, rules the 5,000,000 Arabs, Negroes, and mixed bloods who inhabit the Sudan's northern deserts and the rich cotton country farther south.

"Straddling the entrance to the Red Sea, where it meets the Indian Ocean, are two British protectorates, Aden and British Somaliland, guarding the life line's eastern end.

"Aden, blisteringly hot city of 50,000 which serves as one of the chief commercial ports of the Arabian Peninsula, is governed by the British authorities of India. It is a fortified port and important coaling station.

"British Somaliland, opposite Aden on the coast of Africa, is bordered on the west and south by Ethiopia and on the east and south by Italian Somaliland. At its northwestern end lies French Somaliland with the port of Djibouti, ocean terminus of the railroad that runs to Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

"Moslem nomads, numbering about 340,000, populate most of British Somaliland under the rule of a British commissioner."

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One of British 'Stepping Stones' to Orient

© Publishers'

Village of Catalan

Nestling at the Base of One of the World's Most Formidable Fortresses, Gibraltar—British Military Base Which Commands the 14-Mile Width of Water Joining the Mediterranean With the Atlantic

The World's Business

A Postscript to 'High' Finance

THE Van Sweringen auction must have been read with varying emotions. For myself I took down a book dated 1841 and called "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions." My copy is a reprint, and Bernard M. Baruch has contributed a foreword. Mr. Baruch gives the philosophy of the book in these words:

"If, in the lamentable era of the New Economics, ending in 1929, even in the very presence of dizzily spiralling prices, we had all continuously repeated, 'two and two still make four,' much of the evil might have been averted. Similarly, even in the general moment of gloom in which this foreword is written, when many begin to wonder if declines will never halt, the appropriate abracadabra may be 'they always did'."

The auction was the postscript to an era when two and two were not supposed to make four. That era extolled sky-reaching when the sky was the limit. When the wise men said that two ano two still made four, we accused them of selling the United States short.

The Van Sweringens were two Pied Pipers of those far off days. They—and too many of the *commercial* banks. The banks poured out millions of dollars in laying the foundation for this huge pyramid, other people's money. Public purchase of stock supplied the superstructure. The Van Sweringen saga was all encompassed in the frame of that remarkable device of the New Era called the holding company.

The gifted Van Sweringen brothers, who experimented so boldly with the holding company and other people's money, come from Cleveland. At an early age they were blessed with a superb self-confidence which men of capital were glad to endow. With this help they turned to real estate development, buying a huge plot in the Cleveland suburbs. The plot had once been a Shaker settlement. It is now called Shaker Heights. This area they subdivided into what the advertisements call "desirable residential locations." The ads did not lie. No suburbanite, however, will buy a lot unless he can comfortably reach his business from it, and so the Van Sweringen railroad dream started with the building of a rapid transit trolley line.

This was twenty years ago. Believing in the Strafford motto, "Thorough," they looked around at the end of the trolley line. It was some distance from the railway terminal, which happened to be the "Nickel Plate" (New York, Chicago & St. Louis) terminal. Why not join the two together? It took more than desire in the good old days to acquire a terminal. Money used to be the needed commodity. And you cannot buy a terminal unless you buy the rail system as well. The Van Sweringens, however, had not enough cash to buy a terminal. It was the newer mysteries of high finance that showed them the way.

This way was the pattern for subsequent operations. Hence the first railroad operation of the young realtors is worth inquiring into. The Nickel Plate belonged to the New York Central. At the time the Van Sweringens' aspirations took form, the Interstate Commerce Commission had decreed that the New York Central should divest itself of the stock of the Nickel Plate. The Nickel Plate thus came on the market. The transaction was arranged on the same kind of installment plan which Americans in the twenties used to buy anything from books to refrigerators. The price was $8,500,000, with a down payment of $2,000,000, and $650,000 a year.

Americans in buying their refrigerators had to put up the down payment. They might let the future take care of itself, but the manufacturer wanted cash down on the first installment. In New Era finance, however, you needn't make a down payment. What the Van Sweringens did was to organize a holding company—the Nickel Plate Securities Corporation. The agreement to buy the Nickel Plate stock was made by that company. For the initial payment the Van Sweringens negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 from the Guardian Trust & Savings Bank and put up the agreement as collateral.

Thus the Van Sweringens were metamorphosed from realtors into railroad magnates. Nickel Plate started them on a dazzling career. Banks poured money into the Van Sweringens' coffers on the security of paper which the public bought from coast to coast. In a remarkably short time the enterprising brothers knit together a railroad empire—a real empire. Altogether, according to Bonbright and Means, it extended 29,431 miles, or 11 per cent of the railroad mileage of the United States. It is impossible to write the complete story of all the transactions. The debt octopus is too ramified, too intricate. It defied even its architects to understand. Time after time Mr. O. P. Van Sweringen, giving evidence before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, confessed his own confusion. At last in desperation he said to Mr. Pecora, anxious to know something about the bank loans:

I used to make it a practice to use my mind as a memory tablet. And I have felt that that was a mistake, and I have gradually drifted away, no doubt, from the quality of memory that I once had, and I say that very frankly.

It was plain that the structure had become so involved that the Van Sweringens themselves could not understand it. That has been the case with many another octopus. It was Mr. Owen D. Young, I think, who once said that Mr. Insull's empire had grown beyond intelligibility.

This lack of intelligibility has extended beyond the original operations to the auction of the results. Several questions have already been raised on a reading of the news report. I will pose the questions and append the answers:

1. Why is the entire concern called a $3,000,000,000 railroad empire?

The valuation is based on the entire capitalization of the railways concerned at par value. The railroads include the Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate (New York, Chicago & St. Louis), Missouri Pacific, Wheeling & Lake Erie, and Pere Marquette. These are worth much less now. Indeed, only one of the six roads is today paying dividends. Two have gone bankrupt.

2. How did the Van Sweringens "control" such an empire?

Through the holding company device, leading up to the superholding company, the Alleghany Corporation. This bought sufficient of the stocks in the railroads to give control. Relatively the outlay was not great. The Alleghany balance sheet gives the original cost of the stocks at present held at $159,260,000. At market values, however, they are probably about a third of that. At any rate, Alleghany's own shares have dropped from 56 in 1929—when so many people in Wall Street were telling us that they were a good thing—to 1½. Alleghany paid for the empire chiefly by giving its own bonds, sold in great part through J. P. Morgan & Co.

3. What was J. P. Morgan's interest?

In connection with the auction, they made a loan to the Van Sweringens of $48,000,000, which was the last desperate post-crash effort of the Cleveland magnates to protect their interests. As collateral the Van Sweringens parted with the Alleghany stocks carrying control of the railroads. With values continuing to topple, the Van Sweringens could not pay on the loan, and in May, 1931, the last payment was made. For four and a half years, therefore, the empire, mortgaged to Morgan's, has been Morgan's.

4. Why did Morgan's auction off the property?

As sponsors for the flotation of bonds on the bankrupt Missouri Pacific, the bankers were already in one role. They were on the bondholders' committee. With the default by the Van Sweringens, they also found themselves in possession of the equity! They couldn't very well negotiate with themselves, so they decided to quit the latter role, taking, as the auction showed, $2,803,000 for the $48,000,000 loan.

5. Have Morgan bankers sacrificed their loan?

They have, of course, handed over the collateral to the auction bidder, but the loan, minus $2,803,000, still stands against the Van Sweringens.

6. Have the Van Sweringens obtained possession of $3,000,000,000 in properties for $2,803,000?

Their friends bid them in, and paid $2,803,000. But, apart from the loan that still remains outstanding, all the assets of Alleghany are pledged against one or more of the three outstanding debenture issues of that corporation, and the voting of those issues resides in the trustee of those issues.

The salvage work still to be accomplished is tremendous. Whether it can ever be done is the hope back of the bidding in of the collateral by the Van Sweringen friends. We all share in that hope. But any comeback will now be circumscribed by new laws which were the fruit of the lessons learned from the original financing. Commercial banks are now divorced from company promotion. Holding companies are now in a straitjacket. Security selling is now rigidly regulated by law. The stock exchanges are government controlled. The only thing that cannot be curbed by government is the get-rich-quick craze that engulfed stock buyers as well as stock sellers. For that lesson one must turn to the old books, among them the one mentioned above, which teach the value and invariability of simpler axioms of human conduct.

H. B. E.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
OCT. 10
Deposit by Mail in this 63-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Federal Deficit Is $844,810,552 In First Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Treasury today passed the first billion dollar mark in income for the present fiscal year.

Its daily statement as of the close of business Oct. 1 showed total receipts of $1,005,556,416 from all sources. For the comparable period last year, receipts were $966,890,556.

All but three of the revenue producing sources showed increases during the pdesent period—which started July 1—as compared with last year. The exceptions were processing taxes on farm products, off approximately $86,000,000 compared with last year and amounting to $39,689,665; Panama Canal tolls, which showed a nominal decrease over last year; and seigniorage receipts, which trailed the 1935 period by approximately $34,000,000.

Treasury officials attributed the processing tax drop to payments withheld because of pending court tests of the constiutionality of the tax.

Income tax receipts were running about $62,000,000 ahead of last year. Likewise, miscellaneous internal revenues gained about $67,000,000 over last year. Customs receipts were $17,000,000 ahead of 1935.

Today's deficit was set at $844,810,552, compared with $550,333,320 on the comparable date last year. The increase was attributed in the statement mainly to an increase in general expenditures amounting to $284,000,000 over last year. Expenditures for emergency purposes were $49,000,000 ahead of the 1935 fiscal period. Today's gross public debt amounted to $29,416,000,000, about $2,230,000,000 more than last year.

Wool Consumption Highest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Stimulated by Government contracts for wool blankets and other wool fabrics, wool consumption is the largest in years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. There has also been a big demand for automobile upholstery fabrics.

Imports of combing and clothing wool into the United States since May have exceeded those in the same months last year, with further increases in prospect should consumption be maintained at present high levels, it is stated.

Wool production reports for 16 countries that supply about two-thirds the world total, outside Russia and China, total 2,155,000,000 pounds, or 3 per cent less than in 1934. Clips have been adversely affected by drought in Australia and Argentina.

August exports of wool from most Southern Hemisphere countries greatly exceeded those of a year ago; from Australia and New Zealand they were twice as large in July and August as a year ago.

Steady to higher prices the remainder of 1935 "are probable," says the bureau.

Bank Clearings Near The Year's Highest

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended Oct. 2 were close to the highest total of the year. The aggregate for the 22 leading cities reported by Dun & Bradstreet was $6,401,824,000, compared with $4,669,787,000 a year ago, an increase of 37.1 per cent.

For the preceding week, the advance was 20.2 per cent. At New York City, clearings were $4,388,914,000, an increase of 48.7 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of $2,012,910,000 was 17.1 per cent higher.

The week this year included clearings for two days of October, when bank settlements are always heavier, whereas last year clearings for all three days of the first week of October were included.

Yet, the increase for the week this year was very large at many centers. Only one week in 1935 to date showed a larger total than the last week, and that covered the period of the half-yearly settlements in July.

War Risk Rates Doubled On Mediterranean Cargoes

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—War risk rates on ship cargoes by way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean to Italy were doubled today.

Such cargoes' insurance was quoted at 10 shillings per £100—one-half of 1 per cent—as compared to 5 shillings per £100 to other countries.

Future contracts, for shipments in November and December, were still subject to negotiation today, underwriters saying they may be varied according to the developments.

How Government Today Undergirds Real Estate Values

Not least among the forces of overexpansion during the 1920's was the real estate mortgage. The building boom which followed the war was done with financing which turned out, in the subsequent depression, to have grave weaknesses, both quantitative and qualitative. Unsound practices were introduced and sound practices overdone.

In the last three years the real estate mortgage system in the United States has undergone changes which in toto constitute almost a revolution. Federal government bureaus have suddenly developed into dominant influences. The typical real estate mortgage has been radically changed. The deposit guarantee system has been introduced into mortgage financing, and the Government has gone into the mortgage guaranty system. Lastly, the Federal Reserve System has been formally remodeled in a way that acknowledges that it is no longer what it was intended to be, a reserve system solely for commercial banking, but in actual practice a savings and mortgage loan system as well.

The following is the first of three articles discussing the entry of the United States Government into real estate activity.

By **Harold M. Fleming**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The Federal Government has entered the real estate mortgage field since the depression began with three important activities, of which only one is intended as temporary. This is the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which was set in operation in June, 1933, when foreclosures on private homes were proceeding at the rate of 1000 a day. In two years it has poured close to $3,000,000,000 into the mortgage market in bailing out the mortgages on between 900,000 and 1,000,000 homes, but has now ceased to accept applications for further loans.

FHA and the FHLB

The two major permanent activities of the Federal Government in the mortgage field consist of those grouped about the Home Loan Bank system, which has been created in a form roughly like the Federal Reserve system for commercial banks, and those grouped about the Federal Housing Administration, which loans no money but insures mortgages as did the ill-fated mortgage guaranty companies which collapsed in 1933.

The Home Loan Bank system was set up in early 1932 under the Hoover Administration to rediscount mortgages for the building and loan associations and other institutions specializing in mortgage loans. These associations had expanded rapidly during the twenties, on the strength of a long and successful previous career. Some of them had made unwise promises to pay off depositors on demand, which they were naturally called on to do and were unable to do in the depression. Virtually their entire assets were in home mortgages, and in an emergency they had no means of converting these mortgages into much-needed cash.

To meet this need a system of home mortgage banks were set up to serve the building and loan associations, as the Federal Reserve banks rediscount commercial paper for commercial banks, and as the Federal Land Banks rediscount farm paper for farm associations.

Offered Federal Charters

When these banks were set up, the law was changed to permit federal incorporation of savings and loan associations, similar to the state-chartered building and loan associations. As a stimulus to their organization, the United States Treasury was permitted to subscribe to their capital to the extent of $3.00 for each $1.00 privately subscribed. State-chartered associations were offered the privilege of reincorporating under federal charter. All the federally chartered associations were required to become "members" of the Federal Home Loan Bank system, just as national banking associations must be members of the Federal Reserve system.

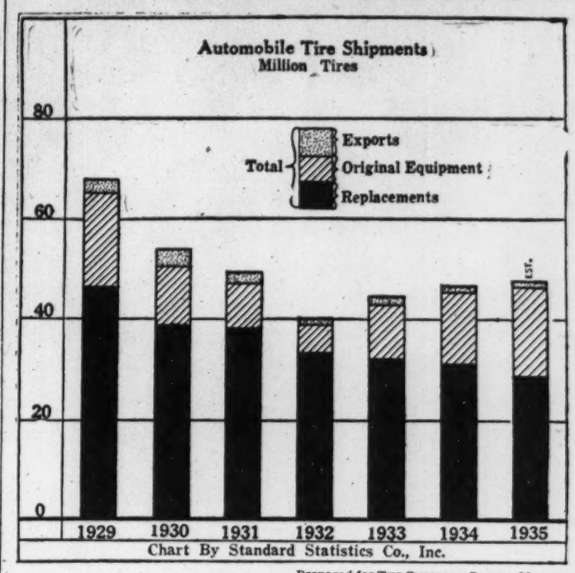
Here was a situation closely analogous to that of the commercial banking system. A federal system existed side by side with a state system. Membership in the Federal system carried advantages in the privilege of rediscounting, but also disadvantages in the federal control. Some associations therefore went into the Federal system while others stayed out, just as some state-chartered commercial banks have stayed out of the Federal Reserve system.

Insurance of Deposits

A further parallel in the new mortgage banking system to the established commercial banking system appeared when a corporation was set up similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which guarantees the deposits up to $5000 of "insured" commercial banks. The Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation was set up by a clause in the National Housing Act of 1934 to insure the deposit accounts of federal savings and loan associations, of building and loan, savings and loan and homestead associations, and of co-operative banks operating under the laws of states, districts or territories. All of the federally chartered associations were required to subscribe to this insurance, while state-chartered organizations were permitted to do so.

Thus the same double safeguards were put behind the country's chief institutions of mortgage banking credit as has been put behind the country's commercial banks. In the first place, there is the privilege of rediscounting with a central bank set up for that purpose. In the second place, there is a semigovernmental guarantee behind all deposit accounts. To the mortgage institutions the Home Loan Banks and the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation stand in the same relation as the Federal Reserve System and the FDIC do to the commercial banks.

Auto Tire Shipments Likely To Exceed Volume in 1934



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automobile tire shipments this year are expected to be slightly higher than 1934 and the best since 1931.

Note on the chart that the gain has been altogether in original equipment tires. Replacements are the lowest for many years.

N. Y. Clearing House Association Elects Tilney President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The New York Clearing House Association announces the election of Albert A. Tilney, chairman of the Bankers Trust Company, as president of the association. James R. Perkins, chairman of the board of the National City Bank, is named as chairman of the clearing house committee.

Mr. Tilney succeeds George W. Davison, chairman of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, who served for two years as president of the association, and Mr. Perkins succeeds Mr. Tilney as chairman of the association's most important committee.

Henry C. Stevens, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, succeeds Alex H. Ardrey, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, as secretary of the association. Clarence E. Bacon was re-elected manager, Edward L. Beck, assistant manager, and Charles A. Hanna, examiner.

With Mr. Perkins on the clearing house committee are Walter E. Frew, chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company; William S. Grey, president of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company; John C. Traphagen, president of the Bank of New York and Trust Company, and Frank K. Houston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company.

The annual report of the manager showed that clearings in the year ended on Sept. 30 amounted to $174,415,778,849, compared with $162,725,332,613 in the preceding 12 months, when clearings rose above the level of the previous year for the first time since 1929. These figures compare with clearings of $456,937,947,313 in 1929, when the high record was set.

Farm Employment Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — During the month of August, farm employment was reduced seasonally, but on Sept. 1 was at a higher level than on Sept. 1 of last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Harvesting of the small grain crops was nearly completed on Sept. 1, but cotton picking had not yet reached its normal peak in many parts of the cotton belt. Harvesting of corn was not yet under way except in the extreme South. The bureau says that although fall plowing was in progress in some sections, the summer low point in employment was doubtless reached about the first of this month.

Crop correspondents reported an average of 320 persons employed per 100 farms on Sept. 1, compared with 328 on Aug. 1, and with 312 on Sept. 1, 1934. The makeup of this labor force consisted of 224 family workers and 96 hired men per 100 crop reporter farms. The figures show a seasonal reduction during August of three family workers and five hired workers per 100 farms.

Airplane Traffic Continues to Set New High Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Despite generally low mail rates, traffic over American air lines continues to set new high marks and operating results have improved notably, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Barring temporary interruptions, chiefly due to weather, further important growth of the business is anticipated, says the survey.

A total of 367,357 passengers were carried 160,013,192 passenger miles during the first half of 1935, according to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Although comparisons are distorted by the fact that schedules were seriously interfered with early in 1934, following the domestic mail contract cancellations, 64 per cent more passengers were carried in the first half of 1935 and passenger miles increased 80 per cent.

Express traffic was more than 76 per cent better, while mail volume, totaling 6,080,843 pounds, was nearly three times the artificially depressed figure for the first six months of last year. Moreover, the trend continued upward this summer, which normally is the most active season. July showed gains of 87 per cent in passenger miles, of 94 per cent in express and of 64 per cent in mail volume, as compared with 1934 totals.

Nonferrous Metals Business Is Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Business in the nonferrous metals has been rather light as would be expected in view of the heavy sales made in other recent weeks. Thus sales of slab zinc the preceding week had been over 20,000 tons, the American Zinc Institute announced last week, which are the best sales in several years.

Copper sales for September were a trifle over 85,000 tons, which compare with 74,000 tons sold in July and 126,000 tons in August. The aggregate sales for the three months have been the largest in years.

Lead prices have been unchanged all week at 4.50c a pound, New York, and 4.35c, East St. Louis. It is estimated that 90 per cent of October needs have been purchased by consumers. Books have just been opened for November. Only the lead-covered cable makers among the chief users have been indifferent purchasers.

The large sales of zinc were made immediately before the price was lifted from 4.60 to 4.75c a pound, East St. Louis.

Growing of Wheat Is Now Spreading To New Territory

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Wheat, restricted in the chief production areas by the farm program, was shown by the agricultural census today to be spreading into new territory.

Figures based on complete tabulations for over half the nation showed many farmers in non-commercial wheat sections were turning new lands into the production of grain.

Heavy Shift to Cattle

The census reports showed a heavy shift of lands to cattle and food crops in recent years, with potatoes leading the way.

There have been fewer horses and mules, however, in most all states, even though the nation as a whole had 500,000 new farms and 68,000,000 more acres under plow.

Experts said the shift to food crops and cattle was largely explained by the hosts of former city workers who had taken small tracts of land in suburban areas and were endeavoring to grow their own food.

In most cases, they said, the first thing the new farmers bought was a cow. Milk and a few acres of potatoes helped tide these amateur farmers over the depression, they said.

In the cotton-growing states, the figures showed a strong shift to food crops. Alabama planted 1,400,000 fewer acres of cotton in 1934 than in 1929, but it had 500,000 more cattle, 1,000,000 acres more in corn, 8000 more acres in wheat, 12,000 more acres in Irish potatoes and 40,000 more acres in sweet potatoes.

Drought Hits West

Georgia and Louisiana showed similar changes. Louisiana went in stronger for potatoes, livestock and hay.

In the western wheat states, drought complicated the picture. Kansas had 2,000,000 more acres in farms than in 1930, but harvested 7,645,000 fewer. Four million fewer acres of wheat were harvested in Kansas in 1934 than in 1929, and 3,000,000 fewer of corn.

That State had 600,000 more cattle and 100,000 more sheep and lambs, but 1,300,000 fewer hogs and pigs. It had 10,000 fewer acres of potatoes, but 1,000,000 more in hay.

Int. Telephone Net For 6 Months Rises

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $2,128,581, equivalent to 33 cents a share on the capital stock. This compares with net income of $1,953,229, or 30 cents a share for the first half of 1934. The figures are exclusive of Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, which International Telephone controls.

For the quarter ended June 30 International Telephone had indicated net income of $899,823, equal to 14 cents a share, compared with $1,228,758 or 19 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $877,752 or 13 cents a share in the June quarter last year.

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Warlike Amharas Rule Ethiopia's Mixed Populace

(Continued from Page 1)

whose chief occupation is fighting, governing and gathering into their granaries the wealth of the land.

They have often been cruel and domineering and not infrequently have ruled with a very hard hand. Too proud to work, their leaders have grown rich off the toil and thrift of others. They have, in times past, devastated great areas, have more than once massacred, en masse, the people whom they subjugated, sometimes collect taxes in a ruthless manner and still maintain toll stations on the chief traffic or caravan routes where they collect customs like medieval knights. They own and control a greater part of the land, exercise the authority and fill most of the high positions. The Amharas are masters of Ethiopia.

Vain and Proud

Their skin is dark or reddish brown and their features often fine like those of the handsomest white people. They are courteous in their manners, gallant in their relations to one another, vain, and very proud.

They are knights and gentlemen, warrior and policemen, politicians and sportsmen, the land-barons of Ethiopia. They are not distinguished as merchants, artisans, tillers of the soil or financiers. They carry guns, win battles, hold estates and run the country. They succeed in doing this because they are able, daring, aggressive and inclined to stick together. They learn languages very quickly, delight in jokes, find much innocent pleasure in mimicking or 'taking-off" foreigners.

In spite of their vanity and pretentiousness they are probably the most agreeable and attractive of all the Ethiopians. Ordinarily, they are tolerant, friendly and polite and make one feel at ease.

They are probably of Semitic-Arabic origin and occupy the northern and central part of the Empire. They have small families. They have no strong racial or religious prejudices and have so long and so intimately intermingled with the other groups, including the most extreme Negro types, that many Amharas are very black. The light ones are held in no special favor. Their tongue is the official language of the country. The present Emperor is an Amhara.

Gallas Most Numerous

By far the largest racial group is that of the Gallas. There is not much physical difference between them and the Amharas, because, for centuries, these groups have intermingled and intermarried.

The Gallas are the peasants of Ethiopia. They may have come in from Central Africa. Some writers refer to them as the Germans of this country. Most of them are Moslems and pagans, though many have been persuaded or forced to accept Christianity.

The Gallas are somewhat more stocky, solid and stout than the tribe which has mastered them, and tend to be a little less agile and responsive. They are hard workers, skilled horsemen and brave, but are reputed to be not good fighters except in hand-to-hand combat.

At times they have dominated large parts of Ethiopia and have been subdued only at the cost of long and furious campaigns resulting in the devastation of whole provinces. They pay for their defeat by tilling the soil for the Amharas. They are the principal wealth-producers in the country districts though they do not enjoy a full share of what they create.

They are divided among themselves in many hostile groups and are marked by a lack of unity, co-operation and leadership. They are considered to be quite intelligent, industrious and reliable.

The Gallas are thrifty and economical and would form an excellent basis for a thriving agricultural civilization. In spite of repeated defeats and suppression, they are the largest, most virile, and most rapidly growing group in the land. Though found principally in the south and central areas, they have penetrated into every district except the extreme north.

Their hostility to the Amharas is diminishing. The Gallas may eventually dominate the country with their thrift. They are assimilating their masters as has happened in many lands. They are absorbing the country and step by step will effect their own emancipation. They are strongly attached to Ethiopia and would fight side by side with the Amharas.

The hardest working people of all are the Gurages. It is they who carry the heavy loads—and on their heads, too. So completely have they monopolized this humble employment that the word for porter or burden bearer here is Gurage. Their hardiness and power of endurance is beyond belief. Because of their capacity and willingness to do all sorts of unpleasant jobs they are popularly thought to be stupid, but they are far from it. They are patient and enterprising and co-operate with one another better than any other group in the country. They often hire out in gangs and when the job is done each receives from the chief his share of the final pay.

Take Savings Home

The Gurages have come into the capital with wives and children by the thousands from their country, three days away. But they consider themselves only transients and when a family saves up a few dollars it goes back home to live on the land.

Gurage women manage most of the booths in the outdoor market. So the people in this city get their simple food products from Gurage women and have their heavy work done by Gurage men. These are the leading indigenous money-makers of Addis Ababa, yet they always appear to be poor. That is partly to deceive the tax collectors and partly because they spend nothing on themselves. They are strangers here and save their pennies to make a showing when they get back to the home country.

Their power of endurance when on a trek is considered phenomenal. With no other provisions than a handkerchiefful of parched corn they can cover 150 miles in four days. They do not walk but trot, and are indifferent to the weather. They can run along in the darkness of night almost as well as under the noonday sun. They do well in school, are law-abiding, make rapid progress as artisans and as a social group are pushing their way ahead. They have a language of their own. Most of them are Muslims.

Negroes Are Shankalas

All of the Negroes are classed together as Shankalas. They may be 1,000,000 in number and they lived originally in the western provinces or were brought as slaves from Central Africa. They are black, with thick lips, flat noses, low foreheads and cropped hair. They do the heavy work in most households and most of them still serve as slaves, receiving almost nothing for their toil except food and clothing. Since they intermarry with their masters they will eventually be assimilated, and slavery will disappear. They are not a group apart as slaves were in America. They are merely a very humble sort of servants. And their children are free.

A strange little group found in northern Ethiopia are the Falashas, commonly known as the "black Jews." In their physical characteristics and ways of living they do not differ greatly from the Amharas, who are also of Semitic origin. But they are unique in confessing an ancient form of the Hebrew religion. They live apart, in squalid villages, refrain from intermarriage and try to preserve undefiled a religion which they think they have held for a couple of millennia.

Wild Sections

The wild people of Ethiopia are the Danaklis and Somalis, who live in the deserts surrounding the fertile plateau. The Danakil country, together with Ogaden, is reported to have been tentatively offered by the powers at Geneva to Italy, and this offer is said to have brought the cryptic response from Premier Mussolini that he doesn't want to be known as a "collector of deserts." The Dankalis and the Somalis are nomads wandering from oasis to oasis, defying law, evading tax collectors, sometimes plundering their neighbors' herds and making themselves lords of all they survey.

It is the task of the Ethiopian Emperor to merge all these groups with their many distinct subdivisions, into a united nation. With no press, few schools, no common religion, no good communications, no common army, in which all may mingle together, and not many common interests, it is a very difficult task. But progress is being made and it is certain that the Ethiopians are more nearly united today than ever before in their history.

The powers at Geneva seem to feel that the Emperor needs help in reorganizing his country with foreign capital and expert advisers, and giving it the civilizing influence of European inventions and improvements. To this end the Committee of Five of the League Council offered a plan to establish a virtual international protectorate over Ethiopia. And it was to this plan that Ethiopia replied — with reservations — "Yes," but Italy replied—less reservedly—"No."

Greeks That Never Were

By Vandamm Studio

A Group From the "Aphrodite" Number in "Jubilee," the Porter-Hart Musical Comedy Which Continues at the Shubert Theater

What's Going On in the Arts

Ships and Ports

AT THE Goodman-Walker Galleries, the exhibiting season begins with a large display of pictures, the subjects of which relate to New England shipping of the past. About 275 prints are shown, on wall or in folio, and they encompass a good deal of related material as well.

While it is obviously a subject display, there are many features on the pictorial side to recommend the prints to modern taste. Generally, craftsmen who really knew the sea, its excitements and hazards, made these depictions. There is authenticity in the drawing of shapes, the poising of the ships on the water, the topography. In the desire to include all pertinent details, the draftsmen ignored certain rules of perspective, and drew everything clearly, near and far. Accordingly there is a beautful all-over design and, in addition, a charm of naivete which Primitivist enthusiasts will appreciate. Some of the prints are reminiscent of John Kane, American, and Rousseau, Frenchman.

The early American maritime life was fraught with danger. It was characterized by courage, and for some, like Herman Melville, by great romance. New Enganders were instrumental in opening many distant ports and disclosing new locations for exploitation. They were hardy and shrewd, they understood their navigation, and they took severe risks often to gain their knowledge. Many of the ports they entered may be seen in portrayal at Goodman-Walker's.

Most of the prints are colored aquatint, and often the colors are soft and beautiful in blend. There are some original drawings such as that by R. Dodd, limner of British ships. Particularly interesting to people of this vicinity is a topographic painting of Lynn and Nahant made in the last century. It is a notable work for panoramic visualization, for clarity and inclusiveness. How happily free was such work from the intrusive shadows which beclouded and begrimed the paintings by professional artists of the time.

The exhibition includes depictions of wrecks, storms, fêtes. It also illustrates maritime architecture down to minute details. D. A.

"William Tell"

EXCELLENT photography distinguishes the new photoplay, "William Tell," at the Fine Arts. The shots of the Swiss Alpine scenery are magnificent. Unhappily, the screen play is not up to the photography. The cast has been selected with care and discrimination, and the figures frequently give the illusion of the sturdy Swiss freemen they purport to represent; but the direction is so naïve that the fine cinematic possibilities of the subject are largely missed. Both the lines and the acting are melodramatic in the ten-twent'-thirt' style. Conrad Veidt, with no good direction to restrain him, is even more improbable than usual as Gessler.

Much more satisfactory is the film record of the flight over the highest Himalayas, called "Wings Over Everest." This is a really thrilling account of the successful British attempt to reach the highest spot on earth. Also on the program are an educational film, "Detectives at Work"; a Silly Symphony, "The Golden Touch," on the Midas theme, and the Fox newsreel.

U. S. Preparing Way for Invoking Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A presidential proclamation automatically shutting the door to American munitions trade with the Ethiopian belligerents is now only a matter of time.

While deferring action until the State Department has been officially notified by American diplomatic representatives that actual hostilities have begun between Italy and Ethiopia, the Government nevertheless prepared to take the steps made mandatory upon it by the last Congress.

The gravity with which the situation was viewed here was reflected in a hastily summoned conference of his advisers by Secretary Hull. In the absence of official dispatches the conferees discussed news dispatches from Ethiopia, Rome, and other capitals in Europe.

Discuss Steps to Take

In the conference were Mr. Hull, Under Secretary William Phillips, Assistant Secretary R. Walton Moore, the State Department's outstanding authority on international law; James C. Dunn, chief of the division of western Europe, and Wallace Murray, chief of the near eastern division.

First must come a proclamation signed by the President, declaring that a state of war exists. Automatically thereafter it will be illegal for any munitions of war to be shipped from American territory to either of the belligerents.

The purpose of the law is to prevent the development of a substantial economic interest in the outcome of the war, a factor which is widely recognized to have been instrumental in drawing the United States into the World War.

Government Surveys Progress

Pending the time when the embargo will have to be issued, the Government sat back today with confidence that it has done all in its power (1) to assure the world and the American public that it is firmly standing on the side of peace, and (2) to pave the way for international co-operation to prevent the recurrence in the future of the cause of the present Ethiopian war.

President Roosevelt's assurance from the Pacific coast yesterday that the United States must remain "unentangled" took care of the first of these two objections.

The second was achieved by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his significant comment on proposals for world efforts to remedy economic maladjustments.

See Need for Caution

A somewhat delicate position for the United States is caused by the character of the Ethiopian hostilities. So far there has been no formal declaration of war, and it is considered probable that there will be none. As a result a presidential proclamation at this time would put the United States in the position of declaring Italy the aggressor if reports are correct that Italy first crossed the border and opened fire.

Mr. Hull's comment on this situation today was to the effect that any action under the arms embargo laws must "await the development of a sufficient state of fact properly verified as would enable this Government to form a definite conclusion."

The hope is, of course, current at the State Department that the League of Nations will take some step constituting recognition of the existence of a state of war. At such time the inevitable American action would be both more appropriate and less delicate.

Special Privileges Are Denied G-Men By Philadelphia Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2—To the Philadelphia police the G-men are sometimes nothing more than violators of the parking laws. Neither fear nor favor is allowed to govern the activities of the city's towing squads, which promptly haul away improperly parked vehicles, requiring owners to pay a fine of $6 for their return at the nearest official garage.

R. George Harvey, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, however, feels that his men should be absolved from enforced compliance with such local regulations.

After repeated visits to Joseph LeStrange, superintendent of police, to request free return of "G-men's" automobiles which were towed away when parked in restricted zones, Mr. Harvey abandoned hope of redress and began to pay the $6 fines without further argument. The main bone of contention is the right to park two cars in front of the G-men's headquarters in the Liberty Trust Building in busy Arch Street, between Thirteenth and Broad Streets.

Some months ago another federal department complained of its lack of immunity from city penalties. At that time several deputy United States marshals threatened to bring legal action against the police when their cars were removed.

Hull Makes U. S. Position Plain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The text of Secretary Hull's statement follows:

The statements recently made by outstanding European statesmen support the view that there is substantial agreement on the general objectives which must eventually be pursued in the economic and monetary field to assure stable improvement.

Let me put it another way—many of the principal governments, including our own, seem to me to have taken the same posture toward the problem of general recovery; many are beginning to throw their weight into that posture; but as each fears that it would lose balance, if the others do not likewise put their weight behind their postures, every shove forward is taken with care, and safeguarded with reservations.

Understands Recorded Attitude

I can well understand why one aspect of world affairs, as recorded in everyday headlines, inspires a guarded attitude as regards the extent and nature of possible immediate action — the trouble in the international political situation.

The many fears and mistrusts among nations definitely obstruct the exchange of goods and services between them such as would give employment along useful lines. The representatives of all trading countries agree, in the moments when they can reflect upon the problem as a problem of economic recovery rather than one of national conflicts, it would be highly desirable to re-establish freedom of foreign exchange.

Yet the increased expenditures for armaments and materials of war that have taken place force some governments to impose ever stricter control over the imports of commodities for everyday peaceful use, and over the disposition of foreign exchange.

Affects Other Countries

Every action of this order taken by any one country immediately affects the trading interests of other countries and leads to further curtailment of trade by other countries. When trade is so repressed and threatened, and when capital is frightened by fears of loss and destruction and shifting in large masses from financial center to center, the establishment of international currency stability is not made easier.

In short, the actions taken in the condition of armed truce that appears to prevail run counter to the actions judged beneficial when men's eyes are upon economic purposes. Armed camps do not make ideal trading centers.

Affects People

While these political conditions continue to deflect economic policy from its desired purposes, the resulting economic difficulties in turn create suffering and confusion among peoples which makes it harder to re-establish political tranquility.

Then the duty of statesmen and of the leaders of industry and finance—supported by the deep-felt desire of all peoples to avoid the miseries of war—is that of mastering these conditions of difficulty that I have outlined; if they fail they will not be excused because the task is difficult. On the political side, a firm, cool determination on the part of governments to preserve peace and to abstain from all aggression is required.

Steps to Be Taken

Then, under conditions of peace, steps must be taken to assure the process of lessening trade restrictions, to build up again a freely operating international monetary system and effective plans must be formulated to assure an adequate flow of essential raw materials on equitable terms to all nations, the means of payment for which can be provided by trade alone.

If these policies are carried into effect, the pressure for political change will lessen, for they are the means themselves of effecting an increase in the security and the welfare of peoples, which is the ultimate objective of government.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 71 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 413, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-1, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople. 100% profit. 21 folder $1 assortment. 9 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179-V Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y., 1 Oakwood Ave.—Plot 60x100, house for sale; will rent with option to buy; stucco, tile roof, 7 rooms, 2 baths, inclosed porch, large open porch, oil burner, garage. MRS. R. W. PAGANO.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15 day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business of yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRICO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

CALENDARS—NOVELTIES—SIGNS. Finest we've manufactured in 33 years; harvest season here; state sales experience; commission AD-NOV-CO., Newton, Iowa.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 49 Macbeth St.—Lower flat, 8 rooms, shower bath, frigidaire. $50 a month. Culver 3223-M.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 130 E. 67th St., 10th Floor—Co-operative, 9 rooms or more; ideal for large family; 3 baths, lavatory, 3 fireplaces, sunlight 3 sides, duplex. Phone 8-11 a. m., Wick 2-7277. SMITH, 148 E. 53rd St.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20" in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 8-5073

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for widow, sleep in; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box R-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOMES TO SHARE

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Splendid opportunity to share home, 1 or more rms., refined surroundings, large piazza, grounds, C. H. S., 29 Park St.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive, well furnished home, open fireplace, 3 bedrooms, double garage; excellent neighborhood. Snyder, N. Y. Pa. 2655.

HOUSES TO LET

COMFORTABLE RUSTIC COTTAGE — 5 rooms, bath, electricity; near creek, village and Jones Beach. Fruit trees. $25 month on lease. G. H. Trader, Box 151, Seaford, L. I., N. Y. Wantagh 1262.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Rent newly decorated 6-room brick colonial, double garage, refrigeration; near school. OWNER (Broker), Boulevard 8-0663.

JEWELERS

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

CASH Old Gold — Silver — Diamonds. We pay more. Jewelry Repairing. 59 Temple Place, Room 711, Boston. HUB. 6315.

MILLINERY

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DORIS SHOPPE now located at 1906 Church Ave., near St. Paul's Place; latest Fall models; hats remodeled; formerly with Bruck Weiss. BU. 2-0434.

ROSLYN MILLINERY

Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church. New Fall Models, $1.98 up.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

Local Classified

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Typewriting; Letters, Cards, Bulletins, Forms. NVER-READY LETTER SERVICE, 15 E. 40th, N. Y. C. LEx. 3-3092.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor. ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling et. Slocum 6-8289

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Home for rest, study and recreation

BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE GUEST HOUSE, New Hope Pa.—Unusual country inn; comfortable accommodations; reasonable rates. Write for particulars. ELIZABETH JONES

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BEAUTIFUL estate in Bermuda; thirty lots, three dwellings, store; could divide in sections; suitable for colony or gentleman's estate; grand view of ocean and island. Write THEO. ROACH, Spanish Point, Bermuda.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to purchase a home at a price less than 20 years ago. Choice apartments and dwellings for rent

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1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937

27 Years in Flatbush

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 110 W. 90th—Two front rooms neatly furnished, private home near church; gentleman preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 4-5280. WEBBER.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y. — Private home offers delightful accommodations; conveniently located to trolleys, station; meals optional. Telephone 1951 or write 14 Witherbee Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGLISHMAN, formerly theater manager, seeks position in any managerial or clerical capacity. CHARLES MUSSETT, 201 West 81st St., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERT FILE CLERK—Ten years experience, any kind of files. Full time, part time, or temporary. Jane Van Hoesen, 3323 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCED secretary, bookkeeper or companion desires position, pref. in city. Box H-4, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED — Secretary - stenographer, bookkeeper, office manager, desires work in Rochester, N. Y. Edna Barrett, Spencerport, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED colored cook desires position; intelligent, refined, trustworthy; New York City. MABEL ROGERS, MO. 2-5714.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED capable woman, practical nurse or companion; child or adult. MRS. K. L. GRANHOLM, 36 Woodbine Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

STUDIOS TO LET

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful studio and reception room, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, available Friday or Saturday (or both) each week, October to July, to piano, violin or cello teacher. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Beresford M. Wells, pianist, accompanist teacher; available for clubs, concerts or radio. 753 Parkside Ave. De. 1424.

DELLA THAL

TEACHER OF PIANO

and Concert Artist

Studio: 333 Fisher Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. W. P. 6640

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Piano lessons, 40 minutes $2.00; following teaching ideals William H. Sherwood. FLORENCE HUNTINGTON SMITH, 192 Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle 6487.

Thomas Leishman, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for "The Christian Science Sentinel" and "FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE" for this paper announces three Bible Lecture Courses beginning in Manhattan Thursday, October 10th at 4, 7, and 8:30. For information regarding these classes and organization proceeding in Brooklyn, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, N. Y. and Reading, Pa., communicate 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. Phone UNiversity 4-6318 (preferably before 10 a. m.).

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

OCTOBER COAT SALE

for Women and Misses

Largest Assortment, Best Values Ever!

MEIGS & CO.

Here's your chance to have the things you've wanted at REAL savings!

HOWLAND'S

Great Fall Sale

is now in progress

WALTER R. ROTHE

Plumbing and Heating

Uniflow Water System

and Refrigerators

234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

WONDER BREAD

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.

192 FAIRFIELD AVE.

Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.

Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

FOSTER-BESSE

956 MAIN STREET

The Choicest of Delicatessen Foods

at

LIEDLE'S

48 WOOD AVENUE

GREENWICH

ARTHUR E. DOWNES

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ROUND HILL

GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY

CLEANERS and DYERS

169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone: 7-3819 1 to 4 Daily Except Saturday. *Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section*

CHARLES H. NADEAU

PLUMBING and HEATING

71 RUSS STREET

CALL 2-9002

for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

(Continued)

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE

E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only

PHONE 6-5355

USE

PRUDENCE HASH

for the same good taste every time.

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.

WEST HARTFORD CENTER

HUNTER PRESS

Multigraphing

Printing, Linotyping,

Mimeographing

302 ASYLUM STREET

Phone 2-7016

Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

PUMPERNICKEL BREAD

14c

BEROTH BREAD SHOPS

559 Main Street 1123 Main Street

536 Asylum Street

U. S. NAVAL TIME

Call 6-0784

Hamilton—Elgin

WATCHES

Seth Thomas

CLOCKS

ARTHUR C. GILMAN

2 STATE STREET FOURTH FLOOR

W. C. MASON CO., INC.

Successors to Hatch & North

Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke

Delco Oil Burner

726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

Wallace Nutting's

CLOCK BOOK

First Published at $4

now $1.79

Over 250 photos and cuts of unusual old clocks with authoritative index of American and English clock-makers. Handsomely bound and jacketed.

WITKOWER'S

77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies

THE Harvey & Lewis CO

OPTICIANS

852 MAIN STREET

For Quality Go to

PALMER'S DRUG STORES

COR. ASYLUM AND HIGH STS.

Lunch — Soda Fountain

Candy

Just Across from Monitor Exhibition

E. C. HUMPHREY

31 ELM STREET ROCKY HILL, CONN.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES

On Nationally Advertised Radios

Adjusting and repairing on all makes of Radios.

PHONE 9-1403-J

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE

E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only

PHONE 6-5355

MERIDEN

The Home National Bank

18 Colony Street Meriden, Conn.

A STRONG, PROGRESSIVE, MODERN HOME OF FINANCE OFFERING COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES IN COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS — SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES — FOREIGN EXCHANGE—INVESTMENTS.

Total Resources Over $6,500,000

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP

Specializing in

Bouclé and Woolens

Cleaning and Dyeing

415 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 364

96 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 132

BE DISCRIMINATING

Your Personal Appearance Is Worth It

We Guarantee Courtesy, Sanitation Satisfaction. Expert Workmanship.

Do not take these for granted everywhere

Come up and inspect our shop.

UNIVERSAL BARBER SHOP

269 MAIN ST. Elevator Service

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 8-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 3-4 daily except Saturdays.

Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

SPIRELLA

Foundation Garment

Measurements Taken by the Unique Method of Modeling Garment.

Free Demonstration by Appointment

Mrs. Mary D. Norris 9-0598-J

NOXON

The Hatter

The Finest Hat in Town for the Money!

94 CHURCH STREET

DREISBACH'S PICTURE SHOP

A Complete Line of Framed and Unframed Pictures.

Expert Framing

9 WHITNEY AVENUE 5-1417

"Wire for us and we'll wire for you"

HERBERT E. FRANCIS

Electrician

79 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

Phillips Store

Cut Rate

Cosmetics—Perfumes

Toilet Articles

47 CENTER STREET

Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Specialized Automotive Service

Ignition—Brakes—Radiators

Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers

AUTO ELECTRIC

Sales & Service Co.

120 GOFFE STREET 8-4141

JEWELERS

HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS

BERGER and LUNDBERG

149 Temple St., Second Floor

Phone 8-7626

Whalley Tire Co.

TYDOL GAS—MILLER TIRES

LUBRICATION—BATTERIES

223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

COAL

Finest Anthracite, Regular Prices, Unexcelled Service

All Rail Coal Co.

Incorporated

38 CENTER STREET 6-6111

BEACH & GORMAN

Exclusive Hair Dressing

Established 1906

956 CHAPEL STREET

TEL. 6-7475

I. MILLER

Beautiful Shoes

1008 CHAPEL STREET

Engraved Weddings

Bridge Accessories

Gifts

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN

Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

J. H. STORY & SON

Pasteurized Milk and Cream

Established 1885

675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

Charlie's Tire Repair Shop

Goodyear Tires

Service Everywhere

See the New "G-3"

255 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-5723

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK

STATE STREET

NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT

A Mutual Savings Bank

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:

Phone: Norwalk 1042

Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk So. Norwalk

27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

TRISTRAM AND FULLER

Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.

You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store

28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 550

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.

Artistic Home Furnishings

16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

Phone 256

THE HOUR PRESS

Book and Commercial Printers

Personal Stationery, 200 sheets 6x7, 100 envelopes $1.00

BOTH PRINTED

COMMERCIAL BLDG. 24 WALL ST.

Tel. 957 NORWALK

NORWALK BOOT SHOP

Walk-Over Shoes

Men and Women

Dr. Posner's Shoes

for Children

6 N. MAIN STREET, SOUTH NORWALK

The Yarn Shop

43 WALL STREET, NORWALK

Knitting and Crocheting Materials

Free Instructions

Hosiery—Neckwear—Handkerchiefs

Warner's Side-Hooked Girdles and Combinations, $1.95, $2.95, $3.50, $5.00

J. I. MALLETTE

Specialty Shop

88 WASHINGTON ST., S. NORWALK

Felt and Velour Hats

made any shape patron desires. All colors. Will match any shade of costume.

Bring in Sample

MINETTE HAT CO.

136 WASHINGTON ST. SO. NORWALK

(Up One Flight)

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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5th Birthday Celebration
5th Birthday Celebration Now On at
The
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
UNSURPASSED VALUES

MOHAWK
ONE-STOP SERVICE, Inc.
FIRESTONE
Tires, Tubes, Brake Lining
Gasoline—Auto Repairs
Ford V-8 Sales Service
Your Credit Is Good Here
Small Weekly Payments If Desired
Myrtle Ave. at East Main St.
Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-2163

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD-CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Smart Sportswear
Dress Accessories

MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
Formerly with C. O. Miller Co.
Draperies—Upholstering
Shades—Floor Covering
Telephone 4-6255

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

TOPCOAT TIME
Camel Hairs, Fleeces, Knit Fox, Real Harris Tweeds—Variety of Models.
$25 TO $45
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
Tel 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

Churches Schools Hotels — *Residential Commercial Institutions*
The Interior Decorating Shop
DECORATORS and FURNISHERS in every detail
DRAPERY and UPHOLSTERY Repairing
HARRY R. SCHOCK, Prop.
Telephone 4-1458 737 MAIN STREET

LILLIAN MILLER
—Interior Decorating
84 WEST PARK PLACE
Hotel Davenport Bldg., Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 4-5153
Custom Made Draperies, Curtains, Bedspreads, Slip Covers, at ready made prices.

WATERBURY

Worden's
SAFE DAIRY PRODUCTS
PHONE 5-1121

Flowers
for All Occasions
Quality Value and Service
SAXE and FLOTO
41 WEST MAIN ST. PHONE 3-1112

School Days Soon Here!
Complete Stocks From Which to Choose in Our Boys' and Girls' Departments
Dress them up with sturdy clothes.
See these values now.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

THE ALICE WERNER BEAUTY SHOPPE
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073
Hot Oil Shampoos and All Lines of Beauty Culture

Oricchio Studio
Portraits of Distinctive Character
80 BANK STREET PHONE 4-0823

Be Kind to Your Home!
Protect it with a coat of paint so the sleet and snow of winter cannot harm it.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
Phone 4-3636

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

SCHOOL DRESSES
Sizes 5 to 16 Years
Fascinating new models—superbly made—of materials that are guaranteed absolutely FAST in color.
In every wantable color, both light and dark grounds—stripes, plaids, checks, dots, allover figures and plain colors all attractively trimmed.
$1.00—$1.19—$1.50 up to $2.95
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

FREEMAN'S
Being members of the world's largest food distributors, the National Retailer Owned Grocers, Inc., 24,000 individually owned retail food stores, enables us to save you extra dollars.
427 WILLOW STREET PHONE 4-0197

We Specialize in
SPORTWEAR
KNITTED SUITS
SWEATERS, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Delmar's
Home Made Candy Shop
85 EAST MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.
KARMELKORN *See It Made*

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

Crocheted Accessories
Gloves, Collars, Scarves, Hats, etc.
Gloves of light weight wool.
$1.75 Pair
Miss Crunkleton
Tel. Ches. 3975 303 E. Twenty-second St.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Everything
for the
Family and the Home
Everything that is new and style-right for Fall
now ready at
Whitney's
IN ALBANY, N. Y.

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
Albany, N. Y., and in
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

THE ROAMER
A Light Weight Felt Hat
$3.50
HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street

A Grate Fire of
AMBRICOAL
will give cheer and warmth all day long
BLACKBURN, Inc.
TEL. 3-1268

Fabrics Lamps
GIFTS
Furniture Candles
Chas. H. Van Note's Son
Percy V. Van Note
144 WASHINGTON AVE. TEL. 3-8026

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

Cotrell and Leonard, Inc.
472 BROADWAY
"Smart Steps Toward Fall"
in
Cotrell and Leonard New Shoe Fashions

BINGHAMTON

FURNITURE FOR MODERN HOMES
Styles in furniture change as well as styles in clothing. Single pieces and sets, period or modern, for any room in the house, at moderate prices.
McLEAN'S

TODAY a watch that can be trusted is a necessity. Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen have proven true.
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Quality Jewelers
82 COURT STREET

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

WOMEN CHILDREN
Vosburg's CORRECT SHOES
Your Fall Shoes Are Here
10 Court Street Opp. Fair Store

WOOLENS
in Winter Shades
DRESSES $14.95
ANGORA dresses, two and three piece suits, $19.95—$25.00.
HANNAH CROWE
68 CHENANGO ST. DIAL 4-1131

BRONXVILLE

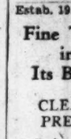
Spencer's Sportswear
is building a reputation for quality merchandise at moderate prices.
If you have not inspected our fall styles we cordially invite you to do so.
Also be sure and see our millinery, you will be pleased with the individual styles. Miss Jeanne Valentine, recently of Paris, is in charge and will be pleased to give you personal service.
69 Pondfield Road Tel. 0937

Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
Eugène Method of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
North End of Station Plaza West Side Tel. 3163

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE
Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070



HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
#2½ PONDFIELD ROAD . TEL. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
AMERICAN GAS
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Comstock's
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. 1030

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

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Grant 7431 10 to 2 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS D. & H. Lackawanna
Ga. 0193 Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

GRAND CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. 3365
Mirrolaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CORTLAND

H. C. MUNSON
Headquarters
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Wall Papers—Linoleums
Window Shades
PHONE 624 108 MAIN STREET

Visit Our New
WHITNEY HOUSE
Second Floor
Model Rooms with New Ideas for Your Own Home.

PECK'S FURNITURE HOUSE

APPRECIATIVE...
of your patronage and with faith in the future we have enlarged our floor space to allow a grill service. Now serving fine foods as well as Ice Cream and Confectionery. Drop in and have dinner with us.
THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
59 Main Street

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 North Main St. 2090—2091

Standard Brands of
TOILET GOODS
at CUT RATE
ARGERSINGER'S

The Talk of the Town
PUTMAN'S HOME MADE PURE PORK
SAUSAGE
Putman's Markets
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

ITHACA

ATWATER'S

Odin 1935 Beauty
Gas Ranges . . . $49.50
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dept. Store Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL PAINT, GLASS
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NELSON'S "SUPERBA" VACUUM CLEANERS
Made by one of America's greatest cleaner manufacturers..... $29.50 up
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

CLOCK TEA ROOM
Wholesome, Home Cooked Dinners
Daily 50c and 60c Sundays 75c
(Open Sunday from 12:30-6 p. m.)
We specialize in luncheons and dinners for clubs, organizations and parties
121 ARGONNE DR., KENMORE RI. 1166

SHOES — RUBBERS — KEDS
For Men For Women For Children
FLORSHEIM—ENNA JETTICK—RED GOOSE
FREEMAN—SI-EN-TIFFICK—THOTO GOOD
GEO. L. SEIFERT
RI. 4915 2894 Delaware Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

ELMHURST

A. FLEISCHMAN
Reliable Furrier
Ready-made coats and coats made to order. Bring in your fur coat and let me estimate on remodelling.
Prices Reasonable—Satisfaction Guaranteed
43-18 91ST PLACE HAV. 4-2609

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 293 Central Avenue)
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4679

SCHWARTZ'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Beauty Service in all its branches. Specials Monday to Thursday. Expert barber service for Men.
Cor. Mott Ave. and James St.
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5757

SUBLU Carpet Cleaning Corp.
Rugs Cleaned and Sterilized
Upholstered Furniture Cleaned
1525 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY

Beauty Culture
A new Wave Set guaranteed to dry in less than half the *regular time, at no extra cost.*

FLUSHING

Womrath's Popular Library
We carry a full line of latest fiction at a small rental fee.
LOWERRE'S Pharmacy
149-24 41ST AVE. FL. 9-1701—9-7293
Opposite Murray Hill Station

Grace Kinsey
offers new fall fashions in FROCKS, $6.95 and up
136-39 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
(Opposite Bus Terminal Bldg.)
OPEN EVENINGS FL. 9-7506

Warm Frocks
for Cool Days
$7.95 and up
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

FREEPORT

"MAY I SERVE YOU?" —*with*—
Home-Made Preserves
Marmalades—Jellies—Pickles
of All Kinds
Clam Chowder—Fishcakes, Fridays Only
Cakes and Cookies Made to Order
NELL WOOD
135 Woodcleft Ave. Freeport, N. Y. Phone Free. 6232

ABRAHAM SIEGEL—J. WESLEY MILLER
A. SIEGEL & CO.
Paints and Wall Papers
Telephones 6100-6101
99 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

Startling Value News
Smart Fall Hats
at Sensationally Low Prices
$1.00 to $2.95
Pearl's Millinery
84 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

A Properly Fitted
CORSET
Gives You the Correct
FOUNDATION
for Your
FALL OUTFIT
Types for Every Figure—Alterations Free
CAROL GREEN'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD

CORNELL FUNERAL HOME, Inc.
46 GREENWICH STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Robert M. Howland, Mgr.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East New York	Applegate 7-7605
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Hegeman, 3-2312
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

WEISBECKER'S
Prime Meats
Try one of our delicious boxed dinners, some as low as 95c
(Serves five.)
123 Main St. Hempstead 7445

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Brighton Cleaning Stores
49 cents
Suits — Dresses — Coats
We Call and Deliver, no charge.
Northern Blvd., cor. 85th St. Hav. 9-1630

Brighton Laundry
Hand Finished Service
12c per pound
5c extra for shirts
3766 86th Street Hav. 9-2699

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain store prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

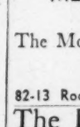
The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

CAMEO SHOP
UPHOLSTERY
Repairing
Lamps and Tables
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82ND STREET Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats Poultry Provisions Fish
Orders promptly delivered.
80-18 POLK (37th) AVENUE
Tel. Newtown 9-1662

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods



Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Fitted
$2.95 up

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

PURITAN LAUNDRY
We do complete family service, specializing in
Flat Work—Finished Work
Rough Dry—Piece Work
8408 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8360

The Jackson Heights
Trading Post
Visit the most interesting shop here. We sell your effects without charge to you and turn into cash the things in your attic and storeroom.
8303 37TH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

THE LILLIAN SHOP
Dresses—Coats—Suits
3733 82ND STREET Hav. 9-3240

LYNBROOK

Phone Lynbrook 10280
When in Need of Fuel Oil
RED ASH COAL CO., INC.
Lynbrook, New York

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Let us outfit your boys and girls for school

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

D. & J. LEVY
Clothes for Men
Adams Hats—Hickok Belts
Horner Pajamas—Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
29 ATLANTIC AVE. Tel. Lyn. 2312-W

for
- PAINTS
- WALLPAPER
- WINDOW SHADES

John J. Lake & Son
88 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lynbrook 3155

STEPHANY
Real Estate and Insurance
A select list of modern Bungalows and Houses for sale and rent at reasonable prices.
391 Sunrise Highway Tel. 2121

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506

RONKONKOMA 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

DOMESTIC PAINT CO., Inc.
Paints, Varnishes, Artist Supplies, etc.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH—11 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK

NORMAN PAINT CO.
Paints—Wallpaper—Glass
213-25 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-5565
220-13 JAMAICA AVE. Missouri 7-1200

RICHMOND HILL

Raybestos Service Station
Repairing All Cars
C. A. MARKS
90-10 Van Wyck Blvd. Ph. Jam. 6-4459

Phone Richmond Hill 7-0328
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

LAURA MILLER
Graduate Corsetiere
Specializes in all types of CORSETS
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY GLOVES
THE GRAY SHOPPE
108-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-3441

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 JAMAICA AVENUE
Richmond Hill 2-3254
Pedicraft Shoes for Children

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JEAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Est. in Richmond Hill since 1917

3 Items for $1.00 any day
Newly Modernized
Jamaica Ave. near 111th St.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-8536

IRVING ALBERT
Counsellor-at-Law
Announces removal of his office to
52 William Street, New York City
and of his home to
8539 104th St., Rich. Hill
OFFICE TEL., HANOVER 2-7929
HOME TEL., VIRGINIA 7-5161

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

Phone HE 3-3823
CHAS. SCHNEIDER & SON
207 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn
PAINTS and HARDWARE
Devoe Agents
Merkin—Barrett—Rutland Roof Paints

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815, 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Pure White Laundry
We Call and Deliver
Phones Rockville Center 237 Freeport 1941
Cash and Carry Service
15% Discount
137 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS
COAL
KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

New Fall Styles
for Girls and Boys
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 years—Boys up to 14 years
The Children's Shop
272A Merrick Road Tel. R. V. C. 408

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
to Long Island's Finest.
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3693

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

CHRIS W. CARL
13 EAST SECOND STREET
Wiring for Light, Heat, Power and Signals.
"A Complete Electrical Service"

SEE NEXT PAGE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

There Is Real Pleasure in "Furs" When Built or Serviced by Fur Craftsman
For Your Fur Requirements Consult
Berey
Craftsman of Reliability
Now Conveniently Located
AT PROSPECT CORNER CRARY
Opposite N. Y., N. H. Station
Estimates at Residence Oakwood 2554

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving *Packing* *Storage*

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Phone OAK 8802

Have you seen a copy of
.."SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 East 1st Street, Cor. 3d Avenue

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

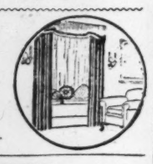
INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway
Agent
Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
ANDREW KETTERSON
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y. Tel. 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

MARTIN SHOP
SLIP COVERS
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES
363 North Avenue
Foot of Lockwood Ave.
Tel. N. R. 1466


Socony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5456

DE LAURENTE BEAUTY SALON
EXPERT OPERATORS
HAIR-CUTS PERMANENTS
NOW LOCATED
Fifth Floor Ware's Dept. Store Only
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 2500

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
Occasional Furniture
Lamps and Shades
—Novelties—
Everything for Gift Giving
Main Street at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

George W. King
INTERIORS
and
DECORATIONS
Studio: 347 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y., Murray Hill 2-7673
Home: Wykagyl Gdns. Apts., New Rochelle, N. Y., Hamilton 4567

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

New Rochelle
HOUSE of MUSIC
PROTECT YOUR PIANO
Special Offer
A Fine Tuning—A Thorough Cleaning and Disinfecting of your Felts and under the Keyboard
$5.00 Complete
We get to where the moths are and preserve the life of your piano.
82 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 4317

MEMORANDUM
TO MY MONITOR PATRONS:
It is to your advantage to do Your Christmas shopping early!
Leonard Talner
JEWELER
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, Prop.
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
—CATERING—
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6112

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

WHY GO TO NEW YORK

FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE
ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL. N. R. 4356

HOOVER'S MARKET
formerly with *FERGUSON*
Fruit and Produce
Fancy and Staple
Groceries
99 Centre Ave. N. R. 4641

INSURANCE
and
ANNUITIES
HERBERT J. GRANT
INSURANCE UNDERWRITER
AND BROKER
55 John Street, New York, N. Y., Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., Hamilton 4921

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

TEACHER OF PIANO
Pupil of WM. H. SHERWOOD
Florence Huntington Smith
Tel.: New Rochelle 6487

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES,
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES { Mount Vernon... Oakwood 8600 / Yonkers ..... Nepperhan 4200 / New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6896

DO YOU WANT . . .
to repaint your house
a new roof
a Westinghouse refrigerator
We will handle all details of a Government-insured loan — no endorsers — three years to pay.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY
361 North Avenue Phone N. R. 1000

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

NORMAN'S

Southern Cooking
Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c
Sunday Dinner . 1.00
Orders Taken for Home-made Bread and Rolls
86 Locust Avenue New Rochelle 1055

Wolfe-Dahms
HATS
Formerly with Bonwit Teller and Joseph
Ready-to-Wear Custom Order
Two Hamilton Avenue at North Avenue
New Rochelle 5477

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

ROCHELLE BEAUTY SALON

Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artistic Hair Dressing
Tel.: HAMILTON 5183
Kresge Bldg., 521 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTABLES
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES
THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Singer's
SPORTSWEAR
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York

MAY'S HAT STUDIO
ONE BOULEVARD, ROCHELLE PARK
at North Avenue
MRS. ROBERT JONES, *Mgr.*
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
One Price $1.75
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Sat. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

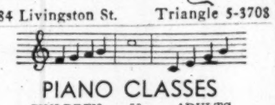
Brooklyn

Fred Herbst Sons
MORTICIANS
Located in Brooklyn for Over 67 Years
7501 Fifth Avenue Shore Road 5-1600

George C. Herbst & Son
Fred H. Herbst
Funeral Directors
6741 FIFTH AVENUE
Atlantic 5-4860

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE

284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708


PIANO CLASSES
CHILDREN 50c ADULTS
Immediate results in sight reading.
Harmony taught in first lessons.
EDITH M. ROHRS
513 East 3rd St. Winsor 6-3631

Millinery
The Bunny Hat Shop
7712 FIFTH AVENUE
Sherman Millinery
8104 FIFTH AVENUE

Manhattan

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

THE WELLS COMPANY
TILE CONTRACTORS
Bath and Kitchen Tiling
Longacre 5-6183 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Art—Upholstering
Entire Suites Re-conditioned
Pillows Re-filled—Mattresses Re-made
SPECIAL SERVICE
Dry Cleaning of Upholsteries Carpets and Rugs
CARL W. SCHWABE
207 W. 10th St., N. Y. C. CH. 3-7458

DRESSES, KNIT SUITS
Fall models. Originally sold for $10.00 up, wholesale. While they last we will dispose of them for... 5.00
St. Leon, 1410 Broadway, cor. 39th St., 29th fl.

Wollman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 BROADWAY
Between 111th and 112th Streets
Cathedral 8-6127 New York
Newest in Gloves, Bags, Neckwear, Skirts and Blouses

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night: TRafalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
Semet-Solvay Coke
'blue coal'
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PORT CHESTER

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable. Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

Knit-Tex Topcoats
$25
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN STREET

FUEL OILS
FAIR-CHESTER OIL CO.
Oil Burner Sales and Service
Sales Agents Timken Oil Burners
TELEPHONE PORT CHESTER 4200

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER (Continued)

The Morley Markets, Inc.
33 North Main Street
Meats, Sea Food Delicatessen
Phones 508 and 509 Prompt Service

NORWALK TIRE & BATTERY SERVICE
TYDOL GAS and OIL
Phone 3070
10 NORTH PEARL ST., PORT CHESTER
LLOYD GARRET, *Manager*

POUGHKEEPSIE

A Special Purchase and Sale of Beautiful
Fur Trimmed Coats
$38.00
Second Floor
Luckey Platt & Company

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
PHONE 4913 39 CANNON STREET
10th Anniversary Specials
CROQUIGNOLE WAVES . . . $5.00
ENDS $3.25
All Other Items 50c

Large Can 23c
B. & M.
FOOD MARKET
PHONE 5160 *Free Delivery*

BUY YOUR
Kenwood All-Wool Blankets at
The Wallace Co.

Cleaners **SWISS** & Dyers
Men's Suits carefully dry cleaned, correctly pressed for particular men.
QUICK SERVICE
PHONE 644 542 MAIN ST.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

DYERS *Beck* DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
360 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150

"Jack" Miller
542 Garson Ave. Culver 1434-W

TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Air Conditioning Humidifiers
Furnace and Boiler Units

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
803 UNION TRUST BUILDING

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

ZOTOS JAMAL
Machineless Permanent Waves
Soft Water Shampoos
French Method Haircutting
ROLPH HAIRDRESSING
631 Thurston Road Genesee 2120

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
All Kinds of
GREETING CARDS
Fine Selection, 21 for $1.00
Also Personal Cards
PERSONAL STATIONERY
Especially Fine
CATHERINE E. CONRAD
1650 EAST AVENUE
Monroe 6446 for Appointment

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

Miss Foster
The Treasure Cleaner
Delivery Service
Clothing, blankets, comfortables, puffs, slip covers, draperies, curtains, laces and fine linens.
Knitted Garments and Suits a Specialty
Every garment given the most careful treatment here at my own plant, 136 Summerfield Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 2030.

Grass Seed
Shelving Papers — Garbage Pails
DEVOE PAINT
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
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NEW YORK

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Value of Colonies Called Overrated By Senator Pope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The European conception of the value of colonies is wholly erroneous in these days of close economic interrelation of the powers, in the opinion of Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, who is in New York today from European travels during which he rivaled even his senior colleague from the Gem State, Senator William E. Borah, as a spokesman on international affairs.

What the nations need, Senator Pope said, is raw materials to aid them in their industrial development and, in view of the fact that these are held to a considerable extent in monopolistic combines, he favored an international conference to deal with them and work out a scheme which would give countries lacking necessary raw materials an "equitable distribution" of them.

"After all, the mother countries have to buy what the colonies produce," he continued. "The constructive method of coping with the demands of countries like Germany and Italy for expansion is to study the needs of these nations for raw materials in a conference between them and those countries having monopolies so that all raw materials might be distributed more equitably than now."

Champion of League

The junior Idaho Senator, whose European utterances by reason of the Ethiopian crisis attracted all the attention of an ambassador extraordinary, is a warm champion of the League of Nations and his trip to continental Europe, began before Congress adjourned, came to a climax in Geneva, where he said the United States would co-operate fully with the League if it stopped an Italo-Ethiopian conflict and proved itself an agency capable of promoting peace.

Coming at the moment when the League was taking up the Italo-Ethiopian matter and the State Department was guarding against any utterance lest it be represented as taking sides, the Senator's statements made world news and brought an official disclaimer from the Senate that he had been authorized "directly or indirectly to act as the official or unofficial representative abroad of the Senate or any of its committees."

Senator Pope, returning here with Mrs. Pope aboard the steamship Volendam of the Holland-America Line, denied he ever said the United States could not stay out of a European war, but that it would be "difficult" for it to do so. As for the irritation of his Senate colleagues over things he had said in Europe, the Senator insisted he could not understand it, because he had spoken only as a private citizen and had nothing to retract on the impossibility of "strict neutrality" in world affairs.

Destinies Closely Linked

"The destinies of the nations of the world are too closely bound together for one to set itself aside and pretend that no other nation exists," he said.

The determination was apparent all over Europe to apply strong sanctions against Italy, he declared, and he was convinced this country eventually would participate in an embargo on all goods.

The subject of the Ethiopian embroglio featured the comments of other notables arriving here yesterday, including Gen. Evangeline Booth, world head of the Salvation Army, who said she was "horrified by the possibility of a racial war in Africa." General Booth, a passenger on board the Majestic of the Cunard-White Star Line, declared for all nations uniting in preventing war which, if permitted, could "only result in the disintegration of society."

"My heart bleeds for the Ethiopians," she said, "and no less do I feel profound sympathy with the sorrowing mothers of Italy whose sons must be sacrificed in so needless a conflict. I pray that the League of Nations may be courageous in its endeavor to prevent this war."

General Booth is in America to continue preparations for her new international campaign that is to be fought under the slogan "The world for God." Her program here includes Salvationist congresses in Toronto and Los Angeles.

Amateur Wins Prize For Pond-Life Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON, Eng. — International recognition has been won by Mr. G. H. F. Higginson, an amateur film enthusiast and master at Bolton School of Art, for a remarkable film of pond life. Described as a masterpiece of microscopic photography, his film won a bronze plaque at an international contest held in Hungary.

When he ventured to make his film of pond life, Mr. Higginson was told he was wasting his time, for a picture of the type he contemplated just "could not be done." He went ahead, however, with his film camera and microscope. In addition to the Hungary award, where he was the only English winner in a contest that attracted entries from all over the world, his effort captured an award of the Royal Photographic Society.

Now he is working on a new film which bears the provisional title of "Crystal Formation Under the Microscope." In this film he hopes to accomplish something no other person has yet done by photographing in natural colors through a microscope the formation of crystal deposits.

Seamen Relocating Two Small Islands In South Atlantic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Two lonely little islands in the South Atlantic are awaiting a change of address.

The accuracy of their location on the map, which they have occupied for about 100 years, is challenged. So the British Admiralty has asked ships passing these outposts—Inaccessible Island and Nightingale Island, near Tristan da Cunha—to keep a lookout for their true bearings.

The islands have seldom been visited of late years except by polar expeditions. According to information hitherto accepted, they lie respectively in 37 degrees 19 minutes South, 12 degrees 45 minutes West and 37 degrees 27 seconds South and 12 degrees 31 minutes West.

Particular interest attaches to Inaccessible Island—which takes its name from the fact that it forms a high grass-grown plateau, ringed all round save in one precarious spot with towering crags. It has a close association with the Stoltenhoff brothers of Cape Town. During the 1870's these two men, one of whom had been a sailor and the other a merchant's clerk, decided to let themselves be marooned there in the hope of becoming rich by catching seals.

For two years the Stoltenhoffs stayed there, leading a life almost exactly like that of Robinson Crusoe. Only twice were they disturbed by visiting parties of islanders from Tristan da Cunha. They built a hut of sods, made themselves a boat, and passed through intense hardships until, in 1875, they were taken off by the British naval vessel, H. M. S. Challenger, on her natural scientific cruise round the world.

Inaccessible Island still appears as Stoltenhoff Island on many maps.

Court of Appeals Upholds Removal Of San Diego Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In a unanimous decision, the Fourth District Court of Appeals upheld the order of Superior Judge L. N. Turrentine, ordering City Attorney C. L. Byers out of office. The city attorney was convicted on eight counts of misconduct in office in connection with alleged misuse of expense money.

The city attorney who had retained his office pending appeal indicated he will seek a state supreme court review of his case. If the court declines to hear the case, Mr. Byers must vacate the office.

Specifically, Mr. Byers was convicted by a jury of misappropriating minor sums of money which he drew from the city treasurer to pay the expenses of himself and other city employees on trips to Los Angeles. Conviction under the state penal code carries a maximum punishment of removal from office.

In his defense, Mr. Byers contended that the city charter makes no provision for any funds coming into his hands, hence what he does with such funds is not covered in the charter.

Commenting on the penalty given Mr. Byers, the court added that a high standard should be and is required of public officers in the conduct of their duties and many things may constitute misconduct in office which might not be sufficient to meet more severe requirements in other matters.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 133 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m. WBSO, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m. beginning Oct. 6, W1XAI, 6040kc-49.7m.
New Bedford—Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Oct. 12, 5:30 p. m., Nov. 1, 9:15 a. m.; Nov. 23, 5:30 p. m.; Dec. 13, 9:15 a. m.; Dec. 28, 5:30 p. m.; Jan. 17, 9:15 a. m.; Feb. 8, 5:30 p. m.; Feb. 28, 9:15 a. m.; March 21, 5:30 p. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Maine

Presque Isle—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

U. S. Frowns on Bids To Philippine Inaugural

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 3 (AP)—It was authoritatively reported here yesterday the American State Department frowned on invitations to foreign official delegations to attend the inaugural of the Philippine Commonwealth Government.

The revelation may cause embarrassment in Tokyo and Nanking, for the Japanese and Chinese governments had already decided to send delegations to the inauguration Nov. 15.

The foreign visitors will unquestionably be welcomed, but not in their official capacities.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

4

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does sunlight deteriorate lead-weighted silk? (*Yes.... No.....*)

2. Is Ruth Bryan Owen the American Minister to Sweden? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is St. Paul the capital of Minnesota? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Would you be correct in saying that in the United States there are more than 5,000,000 children in families on relief? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Was "Utopia" written by Thomas Moore? (*Yes..... No.....*).

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

What They Say

Civic Contribution

"Keep your motives high and honest—keep your heart free from hate, and you will contribute much to the soul of any city and community."—*The Rev. Elwood Rowsey, Toledo, Ohio.*

Einstein's Theory

"The so-called intellectuals are more easily taken in by mass-suggestion than others, because their experience is drawn not from life but—more comfortably—from printed paper."—*Albert Einstein.*

A Lesson

"The lessons of the last war should be enough to convince everybody of the danger of nations striding up and down the earth armed to the teeth."—*Gen. John J. Pershing.*

Selfless Service

"Let some impersonal, selfless service be included in the joyful minutiae of your daily life."—*Theodore Schroeder.*

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Phosphorescent House Numbers

SOME time ago a branch of the American Legion sent unemployed veterans from door to door throughout a large city, equipped with stencils and phosphorescent paint, ready to put house numbers on front steps or such other places where the numbers could be quickly sighted from the street. The charge was small and the response large.

These phosphorescent numbers have rendered the city a true service by making it possible for delivery men and social callers to locate numbers while cruising in cars or on cycles, greatly minimizing time, effort and the annoyance of making inquiries. E. F. M.

Daily Anecdote

A Man of Few Words

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HE DISLIKED unnecessary words; he loved children, and pets; but most of all, Bishop Thirlwall of England loved solitude and books. His happiest moments were spent in his library, a big jumbled room which he called Chaos. Only in Chaos he found the silence and companionship he loved.

His valet once sent for a barber to cut the bishop's hair. "How will your lordship have your hair cut?" asked the barber, scissors and comb in hand.

"In silence," said the bishop, not looking up from the book he held.

One day the bishop was walking in his garden, book in hand. The gardener approached him. "How will your lordship have this border laid out?" he asked.

The bishop did not answer, but walked on, reading. "How will your lordship be pleased to have this border laid out?" asked the gardener again, keeping pace with the bishop.

The bishop did not answer. Just walked on, reading.

"How will your lordship be pleased to have this border laid out?" insisted the gardener.

The bishop did not look up from his book. "You are the gardener, I believe, and I am the bishop," he said—and kept on walking.

Quotation for Today

A MAN'S life purpose should be sought out, thought out, and wrought out.
—EARL OF OXFORD.

Laugh, and the World Laughs With You

Here Is a Face That Lots of Others Besides a Mother Could Love. The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to Miss Myrtle Hughes of Salem, Mass., for the Picture.

Brevities

Commercial Appeal: There are approximately 125 pulp magazines published every month in this country.—News dispatch. That must be wrong. We feel sure we have seen twice that many on one stand.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Oh, for the simple days, when all you expected free from the Government was a few packets of garden-seed.

Answers: We read that the railways issue 50,000,000 tickets in a year. Yet think of the fuss they make if you happen to lose one.

Boston Herald: Haile Selassie told a group of correspondents that he has plenty of money—and no wonder, with six months of rainy days to put it aside for.

New Yorker: Extra-effort Note: Out in Seldon, L. I., on the Riverhead road, we passed a sign, "Eggs Laid While You Wait."

Winona (Minn.) Republican Herald: Lives of great men also remind us that planks are things a candidate stands on before election and sits down on afterward.

Manchester (N. H.) Union: No man bit a dog last week; but a motorist did sue a pedestrian.

Guess Again Answers (4)

1. Yes; quickly. It is reported that 100,000,000 yards of this material has been sold in the United States in the last 10 years.
2. No; she is Minister to Denmark. Laurence A. Steinhardt is Minister to Sweden.
3. Yes.
4. No; it is estimated that there are 2,900,000, however.
5. No; by Sir Thomas More.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Myles Coverdale

ON OCT. 4, 1535, exactly 400 years ago, Myles Coverdale, who appears to have been associated with Tyndale in the preparation of the latter's famous translation, issued the first completed printed English Bible.

We learn from the preface to Coverdale's rendering that he did not claim to have made it direct from the original texts, but rather from the "Douche (i. e., German) and Latyn," which he had compared with other versions, including doubtless that of Tyndale (cf. Edgar: "Bibles of England" p. 101); nevertheless, not a few of Coverdale's own renderings directly influenced the wording of our Authorized Version; for example: "Seek the Lord while he may be found, call upon him while he is nigh" (cf. Isa. 55:6).

It may be added that he was chiefly responsible for "the Great Bible" which appeared in 1539; and indeed he has been described as "the man who after Tyndale has played the most prominent part of any in the history of the English Bible" (Smyth: "How We Got Our Bible" p. 105f.).

In Lighter Vein

Compliment Expected

The guest, observing the little daughter of the house was earnestly watching her play the piano, pounded the keys a little harder and added many flourishing touches. Turning, she smiled patronizingly upon the child, who looked up and calmly said:

"I have a hard time playing that too."

Speaks French

"Does she really speak French as well as she pretends?"

"All the testimony I have on the subject is, I heard her the other day tell her husband to send the shuffer to the garridge for the ottermobill." —*The Cash Year.*

Nature Note

Two small boys were walking in the woods, seeking for adventure and what they might find. One picked up a chestnut burr.

"Tommy," he called excitedly, "come here quick. I've found a porcupine egg!"—*Spunk.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tidy Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WALKING down a little alley which opens out of a busy thoroughfare, the writer beheld the other day a very significant sight. In the middle of the pathway, fastened to a central post, was a litter basket. Now London is trying very hard to be tidy, and there is certainly an improvement. Still there is room for more. If object lessons were to be given on "How to keep the town tidy," this would have been an excellent one to begin with.

Near the litter basket, his face wreathed in smiles, was a small, rosy boy, aged perhaps three. He was eating a banana, and enjoying it; but it was evidently not the banana that afforded him the most delight. With an ecstatic countenance, as each piece of peel became ready for the sacrifice, he was puttting it into the basket. This was a game, and what a splendid one!

Beside him stood his wise father, smiling, and all the passers-by, too, smiled as they looked, thinking perhaps, as did the writer, that if all parents were as sensible, the London of the next generation would be a tidier place.

For the Scrapbook

Oddities and singularities of behavior may attend genius, but when they do, they are misfortunes and blemishes. The man of true genius will be ashamed of them: at least he will never affect to distinguish himself by whimsical perculiarities. —*Sir W. Temple.*

Just in proportion as a man becomes good, divine, Christ-like, he passes out of the region of theorizing into the region of benevolent activities.—It is good to think well; it is divine to act well.—*H. Mann.*

I know that the Bible is inspired because it finds me at the greatest depths of my being than any other book.—*Coleridge.*

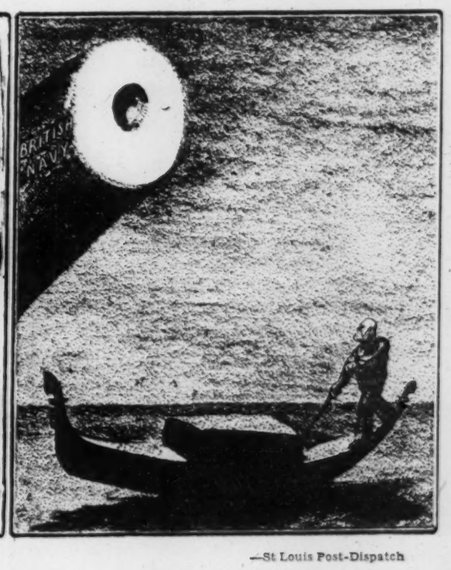
The best part of beauty is that which no picture can express.—*Bacon.*

Cartoons of the Week

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
They Have to Agree on One Point, Anyhow!

—Ding in Des Moines Register
It's Going to Take Something Appetizing

—Costello in Albany Evening News
The Speeder



—St Louis Post-Dispatch
The Moon That Italy Sees

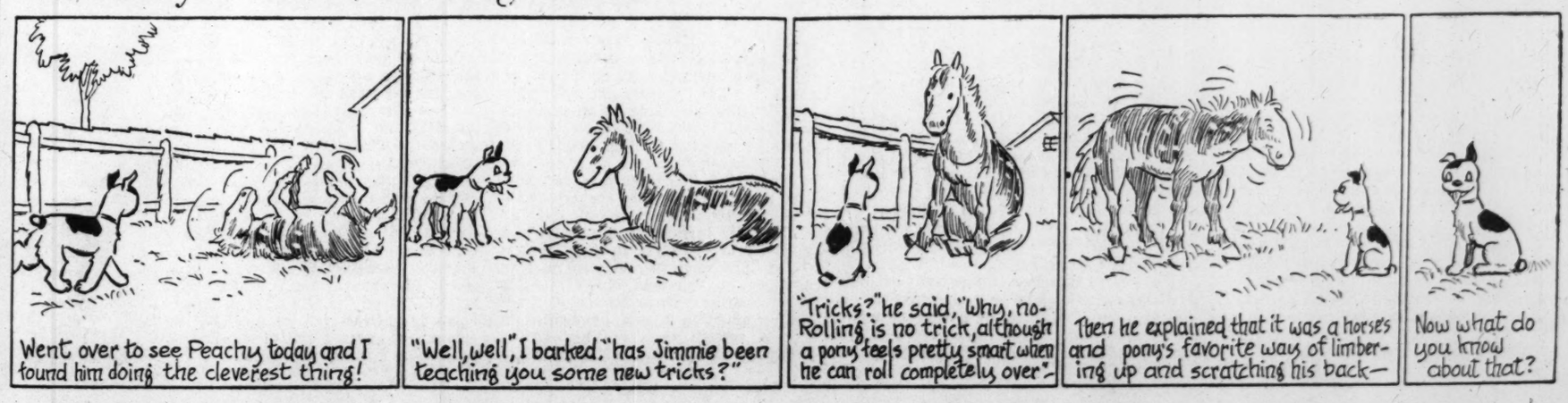
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Remarkable Hymie Dobson*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE — TUBBY WON'T BE HERE FOR PRACTICE. HE HAS TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL
MY, MY
I THOUGHT YOU HAD TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL! YOU ARE NOT VERY LATE
NO, IT WAS HYMIE DOBSON THAT HAD TO STAY —
WHAT HAS THAT TO DO WITH YOU?
HYMIE WAS SUPPOSED TO STAY FOR AN HOUR — SO I JUST STOOD AROUND TO LISTEN TO HIM TALK! HE'S THE MOST REMARKABLE FELLOW I EVER SAW!
DID HE TALK MISS TRIMBLE INTO LETTING HIM OUT EARLY?
EARLY! AFTER HYMIE HAD TALKED TO HER FOR TWELVE MINUTES, SHE OFFERED TO TAKE HIM HOME IN HER CAR — AND WHEN I PASSED THE DRUG STORE, SHE WAS IN THERE BUYING HIM AN ICE CREAM CONE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Horse Sense*

By CARMACK


Went over to see Peachy today and I found him doing the cleverest thing!
"Well, well", I barked. "has Jimmie been teaching you some new tricks?"
"Tricks?" he said, "Why, no- Rolling is no trick, although a pony feels pretty smart when he can roll completely over"-
Then he explained that it was a horses and pony's favorite ways of limbering up and scratching his back—
Now what do you know about that?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"A Solemn Hour"

EVER since the World War men have asked, "With that memory, can the world ever go mad again?" Yesterday a modern personification of Mars stood on the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia in Rome and by incandescent radio oratory fired a nation to military madness. Today the cables tell us that this insanity has already resulted in Italy's taking the "necessary measures for self-defense" in Ethiopia. Tomorrow the world must answer whether this frenzy shall spread.

Signor Mussolini declared, "A solemn hour is about to strike." It is striking. And not alone for Italy. The world is wondering how to keep war from spreading. The mood of Italy, especially when read in the light of the remarkable survey of Italian opinion printed yesterday by the Monitor, is manifestly one of blind, mesmerized desperation. Dictatorship and propaganda have produced what Mussolini called "twenty million men with one sole will"—Il Duce's, of course. For the moment at least, Italians have surrendered their judgment; they apparently stand recklessly ready to risk any hazard.

The Monitor's information indicates that Italy is even ready to challenge Britain in the Mediterranean. Intoxicated by martial ardor and Mussolini's talk of an "irresistible" destiny (sounding strangely like that "manifest destiny" other countries have considered theirs), the Italian people are evidently prepared to defy both economic and military sanctions. Imbued with a belief that Britain and France have "attempted against them the blackest of injustices, that of withholding from them a little soil under the sun," they are prepared to go to any lengths.

How long this temper would last in the face of odds is doubtful. How long Italy's economic situation would support even a war confined to Ethiopia is a question. But the big question is whether the conflagration can be handled best by merely building fire walls and letting the blaze roar as it will in Africa, or by taking active measures to quench it with sanctions. There is a natural appeal in the proposal to keep hands off. Even Britain has said she will not move alone. Yet never yet have really effective fire walls been built against war. And the ultimate risks of letting such outlawry succeed may be greater than any that would actually arise were the nations to act unitedly and determinedly to fulfill their League of Nations obligations and enforce the moral mandate of mankind.

Refusal to be infected by hysteria, alertness to avoid entanglements through trade, firm insistence on peaceful means coupled with equal insistence on more active measures to remove injustices, and calm trust in the predominance of right over might, are some of the mental attitudes which in this solemn hour will help to keep the world from going mad again.

Twenty Years After

AT SAN DIEGO yesterday President Roosevelt began his speech with this reminiscence: "It is twenty long years since I stood here in company with Vice-President Marshall when the first exposition was held here in San Diego. At that time the flames of a World War were spreading and two years later we ourselves were to take part in that great catastrophe of mankind."

While San Diego holds its second exposition, and the news from Europe is of war, President Roosevelt says: ". . . The American people can have but one concern and speak but one sentiment; despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States of America shall and must remain—as long ago the father of our country prayed—unentangled and free."

Back in the year to which the opening of the President's speech alluded, the news from Europe was of war, and President Wilson was saying: "We are at peace with all the world . . . We mean to live our lives as we will; but we mean also to let live."

President Roosevelt says: "We not only earnestly desire peace, but we are moved by a stern determination to avoid those perils which will endanger our peace with the world."

President Wilson was saying: "I am interested in neutrality because there is something so much greater to do than fight; there is a distinction waiting for this nation that no nation has ever yet got. That is the distinction of absolute self-control and self-mastery."

The coincidences of place and circumstance are dramatic. The similarity of purpose expressed by these two Presidents, twenty years apart, is significant. And while only fatalists would regard these parallels as prophetic, others more sanguine will do well to compare them. If crying "Peace, peace" were enough President Wilson might, as the slogan ran, have kept America out of war. But words would not do it. Neither will mere declarations of the United States' peaceful intentions insure lasting neutrality in any future war.

Today the people of the United States are at least partly aware of the implications of any national policy which permits trade with belligerents. And they are proportionately equipped to attain that "distinction . . . that no nation has yet got . . . of self-control and self-mastery." But if they do no more than rest on the present measures for preserving their neutrality, or on verbal assurances, they run the danger of having to learn a tragically expensive lesson over again.

Balance Sheets Won't Tell

PEOPLE who look at profits say the depression is about over. People who look at people must disagree. Business is better. But to 10,000,000 folk this is somebody else's prosperity. Ten million workers still have no jobs.

People who can read business indexes say the end of the depression is in sight. The 10,000,000? Oh, they are not the result of lack of orders for goods. It isn't depression that's keeping them out of work. It's increased efficiency. Yes—the machine, if you will. And naturally the machine is here to stay. So are the 10,000,000? Yes, they are, of course, but—

That "but" is the most important thing about the present business recovery. Back of it is a tendency to consider 10,000,000 a static figure for unemployment.

Improved efficiency should not deprive people of needed things. And it would not if less emphasis were placed on its powers to increase profits. It was seen a few years back, after it was too late, that increased mechanical efficiency had swollen the margin of profits to an extent not sufficiently accounted for either by increased wages or decreased prices to consumers. There are signs the same thing is happening again. Business picks up in a manner to make some people talk about the end of the depression, while the ranks of the unemployed recede reluctantly to 10,000,000.

The depression is not over—not while a fifth of potential American wage earners are wageless. A willingness to regard that proportion as a sort of permanent minimum of human superfluity would be the most dangerous development since the upswing began. For it would fasten on society a conviction that this unemployment is unavoidable and can be taken care of only through a dole or costly systems of government job-making; and the measures undertaken would in turn help to regularize, to encourage, to fasten on society the very condition against which society must bend its best efforts.

The prosperity that blooms on balance sheets may be a frail flowering. Its bright coloring will be momentary if it diverts attention from the shallowness of its rooting.

Seeing the Other Side

WITH reference to the United States works program in which a transposition of letters—PWA or WPA—seems to make so much difference between permanence and impermanence, the Monitor already has expressed its preference for construction projects of lasting value even though involving substantial expense for materials in proportion to direct labor. Yet two qualifications to this case are worth noting.

In road construction a number of WPA grants have been made for improvement of secondary or farm-to-market roads rather than trunk highways. This attention to tributary roads deserves to be recognized as a wholesome thing. Actually it is more needed in most sections than an increase of intercity speedways. It would be well, however, if its support were put on some more steady foundation in local and state financial planning than upon the monetary need of made work.

Among PWA projects the elimination of grade railroad crossings is a classification that has lagged disappointingly. There are 235,000 of these which add tragic hazards to American highways. Yet not all of these warrant underpasses or viaducts. Even so, there are enough main line crossings left to warrant a really large works program in this field.

These cases do not invalidate the greater desirability in general of waterworks rather than leaf-raking or of housing construction rather than of reorganizing somebody's office files as part of a program of supposedly permanent public improvements. They are mentioned simply as two interesting counter-considerations.

A Viceroy's Wise Advice

THE system of democratic government about to be introduced into India has found a sensible advocate in Lord Willingdon, the British Viceroy in that country. Lord Willingdon has been pointing out that only by working the reforms can Indians establish a successful claim to their extension.

Referring in the legislative assembly at Simla to recent Hindu-Muslim disturbances of the public peace, Lord Willingdon said:

> No system of parliamentary government can be expected to work successfully and for the benefit of the people as a whole without the existence of a spirit of accommodation and willingness on the part of all sections to prefer the wider interests of the entire body politic to the narrower ones of their own particular group.

The advice is well timed. The existing Indian legislature has just refused to pass an emergency bill giving to the new administration special powers for maintaining order in such circumstances as those which the Hindu-Muslim riots have created. These powers, therefore, have had to be introduced by British authority.

It would be premature to draw any conclusions adverse to the new system from the incident that has occurred. It is nevertheless well that the implications of such a happening should be recognized at an early stage. It will be by governing itself in smaller affairs that India will establish its claim to control of those greater.

For Imperialists

Book News of the Day

MOST Italians are probably convinced that Italy's manifest destiny is to colonize Ethiopia. Most Japanese probably feel sure that the conquest of Manchuria—and probably North China—was destined to be a Japanese achievement.

Many Americans, from Revolutionary days almost to the present time, have felt that the expansion of the frontiers of the United States to include some territory or other was "manifest destiny." A thoughtful examination of this ideology in the various forms it has taken at different periods of American history is afforded by Albert K. Weinberg in MANIFEST DESTINY (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $4.50).

* * *

The vicissitudes through which this concept has passed are numerous and striking. William Jennings Bryan once remarked: "'Destiny' is not as manifest as it was a few weeks ago." He made this remark at a time when the American attitude toward territorial expansion and colonial conquest was taking a striking turn—a turn which has proved to be relatively permanent. It was the disillusionment arising from the complications which attended the acquisition of the Philippine Islands which convinced most Americans that their "manifest destiny" lay not across the broad seas, but at home.

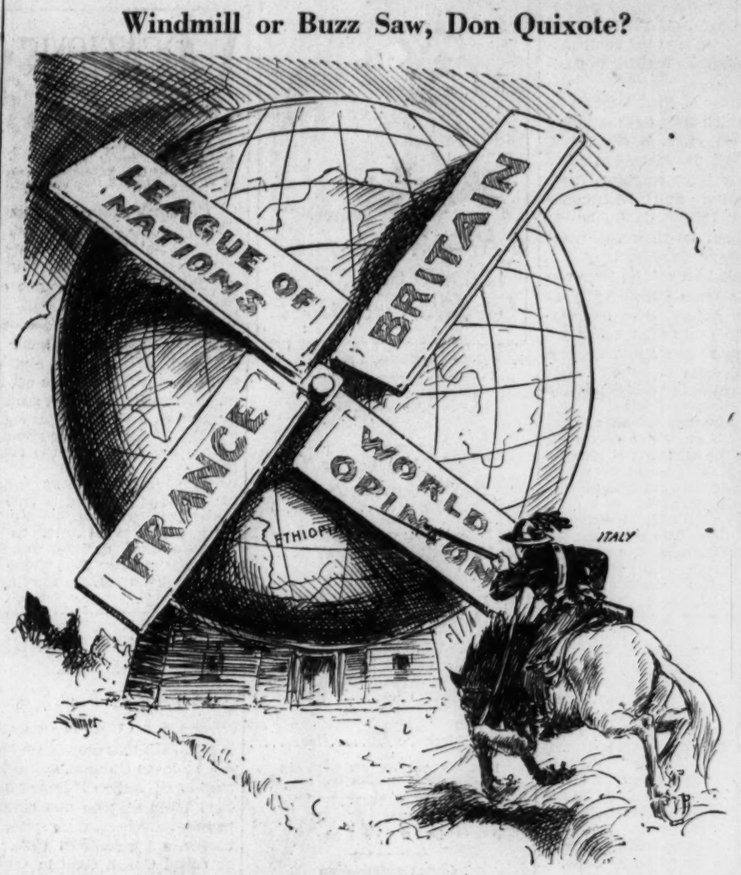
Canada is an interesting case in point. At the time of the Revolutionary War many American patriots felt that the conquest of Canada was essential to American freedom. John Adams wrote in 1778: "So long as Great Britain shall have Canada, Nova Scotia and the Floridas, or any of them, so long will Great Britain be the enemy of the United States, let her disguise it as much as she will." History has offered a conclusive refutation of this prophecy. More in keeping with modern convictions is the declaration of Charles Vincent Massey, the first Canadian Minister accredited to the United States, that the idea of political union between the two countries now "belongs to the sphere of the antiquarian or the humorist."

* * *

Americans will be surprised to learn how many of their accomplishments in the way of territorial expansion have been advocated on the ground of destiny, and how various and even conflicting have been the motives behind this doctrine. Doctor Weinberg lists them all, and throws a clear, dispassionate light on recurring crises in American history.

The book should be required reading for imperialists everywhere. L. R. M.

Windmill or Buzz Saw, Don Quixote?



The Will for Peace

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ruskin once drew an interesting parallel between private and public conduct. He imagined himself being called in by a private individual to advise him on the question of furnishings for a new house. He supposed himself making various suggestions—damask curtains of such a shade, a picture here and so on. Then the man protests—he can't possibly afford such things: he admits they would be beautiful, but he has to spend so vast a sum on shot-guns and man traps that he could never afford money for more beauty. "Shot-guns and man traps!" I exclaim. "Why do you need such things as those?" "Oh well, you see it's the man next door," he replies. "We're quite good friends, of course, excellent friends, but I don't somehow trust him: and so naturally he doesn't trust me either: and so each of us is always thinking of some way to protect ourselves. As we are both clever fellows, we keep thinking of new things, so really we have not money to spare for anything else." A highly comic state of things between two private gentlemen! But not, I think, entirely comic as between two nations.

True as that parallel was in Ruskin's day, it is infinitely truer now. A terrible and a mad state of affairs, when no nation can afford beauty and health for her citizens because she must prepare to slay her neighbors!

One hopeful fact stands out. It is not peoples who declare war on one another: It is governments. The governments declare war, and the peoples suffer. The more the men of each nation know each other as men, the less willing they are to engage in blind slaughter.

Most of us want peace. At home, at business, in our social circle, we try to keep it because we all know instinctively that without peace there is no constructive development. If we use up our energies in squabbling, bickering, outright fighting, we can find no time or strength for doing the things that are worth while. Why should we not insist that the same principle be carried further? Why should we not work for peace, development and prosperity, not only in our private circle but in our public relations? The issue lies in our hands. "The will to peace is the way to peace." GRENVILLE KLEISER

New York, N. Y.

Making a Concerto Playable

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please may I offer a defense of a marvelous teacher? In a recent Monitor, Mr. Pitts Sanborn has the following paragraph:

> Observing the utter apparent ease with which the supreme master of violin technic [Heifetz] surmounted the legendary difficulties of the concerto, one could not help thinking of the distant day *when his own teacher, Leopold Auer, sent the score back to Tchaikovsky as unplayable, and then turned around and taught it to all of his best pupils!*

But it was Auer himself who made it playable.

In his book, "My Long Life in Music," Leopold Auer speaks of the Concerto (page 208) upon the day when Tchaikovsky brought it to him in St. Petersburg: "I could hardly grasp the entire content of the work at this first audition, but was at once struck by the lyric beauty of the second theme in the first movement, and the charm of the sorrowfully inflected second movement, the 'Canzonetta.' Tchaikovsky left the music with me, upon my promise to study the work and play it at the first opportunity. When I went over the work in detail, however, I felt that in spite of its great intrinsic value, it called for a thorough revision, since in various portions it was quite unviolinistic and not at all written in the idiom of the strings."

But manifold duties now arising from accepting the directorship of the symphonic concerts of the Russian Musical Society, in addition to other work, Auer did not get at the revision, which he himself undertook, for two years. Further along in this same chapter, Auer (page 210) says: "Tchaikovsky's Concerto in D has everywhere established its merit. My own revision appeared in Russia more than twenty-five years ago and, quite recently, in a new edition here in New York, and has been played in that form by all my older pupils on both sides of the Atlantic. I often played it in Europe, as I had revised it, and thus, after a protracted delay, . . . I have kept the word I gave the great Russian composer long years before." CLAIRE COWGILL

Los Angeles, Calif.

Adventure in a Museum

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On reading your editorial, "Adventures in Museums," I was reminded of a little one I had some years ago in the Metropolitan in New York.

Having about an hour between business finished and train time, I devoted the entire time to one room in the museum containing models of the principal buildings illustrating Greek, Roman and Egyptian architecture. That hour has seemed to me to have been well invested, since I can even now visualize what I saw then and again feel the thrill experienced as my mind went back over the centuries to the times when those structures were erected.

The time usually available for museum visits is limited, and I think the mistake is often made of trying to see too much.

Hyattsville, Md. MAURY H. BROWN

"Crime Strips" Again

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very happy to read the letter Mrs. A. T. Linden of Austin, Minn., wrote to the Monitor of Sept. 7, 1935. She speaks about the comic strip in the daily papers of today. She named them well when she called them "crime strips." They are unfit for our children to look at. I feel sure if enough of the parents would complain to the managers of the papers, they would soon do away with such horrible pictures for our children. Children live what they read and see.

Bakersfield, Calif. MRS. J. H. EVANS

North . . South . . East . . West

Off to a Good Start

By Frank L. Perrin

RECENTLY a casual tourist waited at a bus station in New York City while four buses bound for the destination he sought departed. A fifth, running as a section of the fleet, provided accommodations for the patient passenger. The four which preceded it had been filled to capacity. Anyone who may have taken the pains to observe any of the passenger trains running between the same two cities on that day probably would have discovered, as it was actually observed, that they were scantily occupied. More than half the seats and sleeper sections were vacant.

A similar survey made simultaneously in any of the larger cities west of the Mississippi River would undoubtedly have disclosed the fact that through trains as well as short-line trains in that section are equally well equipped and much more nearly filled. There is a reason for this, and it is not hard to find. An examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, after a thorough and broad survey of the situation, reports that he has found what he is convinced is the solution to the perplexing problem of the passenger-carrying railroads. He finds that the loss of passenger revenues complained of by eastern roads is not due to any marked falling off in travel, but to the excessive differential between rates charged by competing carriers.

* * *

Now comes one of the major eastern railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio, as the first to support and insist upon an authorized general reduction of passenger rates and the elimination of the present fixed surcharge levied on Pullman sleepers and coaches. Opposing this proposal are many of the larger rail carriers in the Atlantic coast and adjacent areas.

It is interesting to analyze the basic rates, East and West. The brief filed by the B. &. O. attorney in his petition in support of the commission's examiner shows that the present basic rate charged by eastern railroads and authorized by the I. C. C. is 3.6 cents per mile, with the Pullman surcharge of 50 per cent maintained. In the South the rate is 1.5 cents for coach passengers and 3 cents for Pullman passengers, with no surcharge added. The western roads maintain rates of 2 cents for coaches and 3 cents for Pullmans, with no surcharge.

The rates in force in the South and West are experimental in a sense. It is stated that some of the western road managers at present object to this schedule being made permanent. Perhaps their contention should be considered and if eastern rates are lowered, as recommended by the examiner and urged by the B. &. O., the arrangement might be regarded as temporary, but of sufficient duration to prove or disprove the possibility of increasing the passenger revenues of the road through increased patronage. The American people have become educated to train travel. They appreciate and enjoy the speed and luxury and the known safety of modern railway trains. It is undeniable that the tremendous volume of travelers transported by buses and private conveyances can be accounted for only by the continued high rates, plus Pullman surcharges, imposed by the eastern railroads.

Exhibit A, offered by Mr. Charles R. Webber, the B. & O. solicitor, is the report of railroads in other sections of the country showing the success due to the reductions made in former rate schedules. Passenger traffic in the eastern district in 1934 was, it appears, little more than one half of that in 1929. In the so-called southern district in the same year, where reductions were authorized in 1933, passenger traffic was almost equal to that in 1929. Similar gains were made in the West.

* * *

It is the contention of the petitioners—and a logical and convincing one—that with the marked gain in business and in revenues in the South and West, similar results would follow such reductions if made by eastern roads. There is not the slightest doubt that the continuing high basic rates, coupled with the surcharge, have driven millions of travelers and tourists to the buses. Because of this the cost of highway construction and maintenance has increased, compelling higher levies on gasoline sales to be borne by all automobile owners and users.

Meantime the cost of operation and upkeep borne by the railroads has not materially decreased. This is a continuing burden, even when coaches are run day after day and month after month with unoccupied space. However viewed, the situation now existing is incongruous. The railroads are, in fact, common carriers. The funds supplied for their building and maintenance were furnished, in large part, by private investors who now see the value of their holdings threatened by the thrifty competitor. More than theoretically the public is entitled to receive, and it deserves the right to enjoy, the facilities which have been provided. The convenience of the public and the interests of nonvoting stockholders should not be selfishly sacrificed through the refusal of rail managers to at least try, in the East, an experiment which promises an eventual solution to a common problem.

The Wide Horizon

A German "Thing"

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

THE visitor to Heidelberg a few weeks ago might have noticed large crowds of people winding their way upward over the hills on the other side of the River Neckar, away from the castle. They were pilgrims, all set for one goal. Through broad forest glades they passed, trudged quiet mountain paths, leaving a lovely view of the distant Rhine valley behind them until they reached a newly built open-air theater, covered only by the gray-blue dome of the heavens above. They had come to the Heidelberg "Thingstaette" where the première of "Der Weg ins Reich," a drama by Kurt Heynecke, was being given. A flourish of trumpets herald the actors. A chorus of warriors march in and occupy the steps right to the top of the tripartite stone gate. Then comes the principal choir in gaily colored sackcloth, gray, blue, yellow and lilac, and occupies the space below the gates. The play begins.

* * *

It is a simple but strong idea—the struggle of the warriors with the unfaithful and weak-hearted, and the warriors returning to the new "Reich," ending with the symbolical triumph of the new community based upon the common good, which triumph is celebrated and sealed in three columns of fire. As the smoke ascends, the warriors declaim eight lines evoking blessings upon their deeds, peace and protection for land and people, etc., ending with a general shout of "Deutschland" (Germany), which resounds like thunder over the hills. The wind rises for a moment, banners flutter in the breeze, and then a deep silence pervades everywhere.

Such a gathering on the "Holy Mountain" was typical of many others held throughout the summer in similar specially constructed theaters throughout the Reich. To the foreign visitor, they appear as open-air theatricals performed in a setting very much like that of a Greek theater, a Roman amphitheater or a twentieth-century sports stadium. But in reality they are not identical neither in shape nor purpose. They are the modern revivals of the old "Thingstaetten" of the pre-Christian Teutons, which played so important a role in the development of those peoples, and which the National Socialist seeks to revive.

* * *

The "Thing" (cf. English, thing, and the present use of the word in its compounds "Storthing" and "Volksthing") was the assembly in which the ancient Teutons held their deliberations and straightened out their differences. The freemen met either in the open or under the broad shades of the sacred tree, the oak, in an area marked out by cords, stakes or spears. Later, it became the place for reviewing troops, for tournaments, etc. But the one essential factor in the early development of the "Thing" was that *all* were participants. There were no spectators. And just as Rousseau more than a century ago desired to incorporate his conceptions of primitive "ideal" democracy in returning to the old Greek methods of the city state, so would the National Socialist return to the methods of his prehistoric forefathers to restore the old virtues.

It is this essential factor of general participation which the National Socialist is seeking to rehabilitate. To him, the great annual party rally at Nuremberg, or the Labor Day (May 1st) gathering at Tempelhoferfeld is a "Thing," not merely a performance, but "an act of public thanksgiving and consecration." It is the desire to introduce a new commonwealth, especially in the realm of drama. Deep down there is much in common between this and the fundamental idea of community singing in Anglo-Saxon countries.

* * *

At the moment, this ideal particularly concerns itself with the introduction of this new feature in the realm of histrionic art. Is it possible in these days of multifarious institutions and specialization to get the people themselves to act? Much has already been done. Richard Euringer's "Deutsche Passion, 1933," for example, was recently interpreted by a speaking chorus of 500 voices, with only the solo parts being taken by trained actors. It was a splendid sight to see so many thousands interested in such a cultural experiment, and to remember that they had climbed the hills and paid their admission charges to attend. But even then there were far more spectators than players. It was a Greek theater rather than a "Thing" that we were attending. Whether the problem can be solved, of combining these two into something higher and more beneficial to the common weal, in which the ordinary individual can play an active role, remains to be seen. Divested of its trappings and of the political propaganda to which certain people would make it subservient, this experiment is simply probing the new realm of common co-operative activity, in which the whole of Western civilization still wanders hesitatingly!